



**FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE**

Daily Report

East Asia

**FBIS-EAS-90-037
Friday
23 February 1990**

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-90-037

CONTENTS

23 February 1990

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

U.S. Defense Secretary on Security Commitment	1
Forces Upkeep Pledged [KYODO]	1
Talks With Kaifu, Nakayama [KYODO]	1
Yokosuka Protests U.S. Carrier Deployment [KYODO]	2
Former U.S. Senator on More Defense Spending [KYODO]	2
Foreign Minister Urges Response to SII Talks [KYODO]	3
Bank 'Sources' Say U.S. Trade Gap Improving [KYODO]	3
U.S. Calls for Scrapping Retail Stores Law	3
Law Limits Market [KYODO]	3
Trade Minister Reacts [KYODO]	4
MITI Opposes U.S. Bill on Microchip Sanctions [KYODO]	4
Reportage on USSR's Gerasimov Visit Continues	4
U.S. Military Reductions Welcomed [KYODO]	4
Shevardnadze Visit To Be Delayed [KYODO]	6
Agreement To Reroute Tokyo-Madrid Flights [KYODO]	6
Ministry Says PRC Seeks Hijacker Extradition [KYODO]	6
Government Confirms 27 Feb Diet Opening [KYODO]	6
Finance Minister Rules Out Discount Rate Hike [KYODO]	7
Central Bank Ready To Intervene in Yen Decline [KYODO]	7
Auto Makers on Unlikely Boost to Exports [KYODO]	7

Mongolia

MDA Submits Petition on Council Resignation [Ulaanbaatar International]	7
Democratic Party Leader Speaks on Goals, Changes [Vienna KURIER 22 Feb]	8
Police To Reinvestigate Tsedenbol's Activities [Ulaanbaatar International]	8
Hural Department Chief Meets Foreign Journalists [MONTSAME]	8
People Favor Pre-1921 Administrative System [Ulaanbaatar International]	8

North Korea

SPA Deputies Preparing for 22 Apr Elections [Pyongyang Radio]	8
Election Committee Formed [Pyongyang Radio]	9
South 'Wholly To Blame' for Failure of Talks [KCNA]	9
Daily Urges South To Accept Talks Proposal [KCNA]	9
Merger of ROK Political Parties Criticized	10
PPD Lodges Protest [KCNA]	10
Paper Decries 'One-Party Show' [KCNA]	10
U.S. 'Manipulator' Denounced [KCNA]	11
Papers View U.S. Troop Cutback as Deception	11
NODONG SINMUN 23 Feb [KCNA]	11
KCNA Cites Japanese Paper [KCNA]	12
'Speed Campaign' Under Way for Construction [KCNA]	12
'Upsurge in Production' in Various Fields Noted [KCNA]	13
Newspaper Calls for 'General Onward Movement' [KCNA]	13
Wide Boulevard Under Construction in Capital [KCNA]	14
Pyongyang Officials Mark Soviet Army, Navy Day	14

Photo Exhibition Opens 19 Feb [KCNA]	14
O Chin-u Sends Message [KCNA]	14
News Conference at Embassy [KCNA]	14
Soviet Foreign Ministry Says Wall Exists [KCNA]	15
Polish Support for Korean Reunification Noted [KCNA]	15
31st Anniversary of PRC Cooperation Agreement [KCNA]	15
Ethiopian Leader Sends Message to Kim Il-song [KCNA]	15
Kim Il-song Receives Finnish Envoy's Credentials [KCNA]	16
Seminar Held on Kim Il-song Educational Work [KCNA]	16
Foreign Officials Greet Kim Chong-il's Birthday	16
Celebrations Held in Africa [KCNA]	16
Party Leaders Send Messages [KCNA]	17
Southern Reverence for Kim Chong-il Growing [KCNA]	17
Helicopter Carries Gifts to Islet Inhabitants [KCNA]	17
Yi Chong-ok Leaves With Delegation for PDRY [KCNA]	17
WPK Delegation Leaves for Burkina Faso [KCNA]	17
LSWYK Delegations Depart for Thailand, PRC [KCNA]	18
Latin Americans Voice Support for Reunification [KCNA]	18
Newspaper on Upcoming Nicaraguan Elections [KCNA]	18

South Korea

PRC Likely To Request Financial Aid From ROK [TONG-A ILBO 22 Feb]	18
Further on PRC Delegation [THE KOREA TIMES 23 Feb]	19
Consular Ties With Beijing Sought During Asiad [THE KOREA HERALD 23 Feb]	19
Choe Proposes Talks With PRC, Soviet Ministers [CHOSON ILBO 17 Feb]	19
Stresses PRC, USSR Ties [YONHAP]	20
Premier Kang on Relations With USSR, PRC [THE KOREA TIMES 23 Feb]	21
Full Relations With USSR To Be Proposed [YONHAP]	21
'Reliable' Source Cited on Ties [THE KOREA HERALD 23 Feb]	22
'Improvement' in Seoul-Moscow Relations Viewed [THE KOREA TIMES 23 Feb]	22
USSR's Gerasimov Interviewed on Relations [TONG-A ILBO 20 Feb]	23
Kim Yong-sam May Be Accompanied to Moscow [YONHAP]	25
Soviet Weekly Carries Criticism of Kim Il-song [HANGUK ILBO 21 Feb]	25
Soviet Official To Sign Sports Agreement [YONHAP]	25
Soviet Views Economic Cooperation Prospects [YONHAP]	25
More Joint Business Ventures Sought in USSR [YONHAP]	26
Daewoo To Help U.S.-Soviet Joint Venture [THE KOREA HERALD 23 Feb]	26
Samsung To Install Cable TV in Soviet Hotel [THE KOREA HERALD 20 Feb]	26
Joint Fishing Operations With Soviets Stressed [THE KOREA TIMES 23 Feb]	27
No Cables Congratulatory Message to Kaifu [THE KOREA TIMES 20 Feb]	27
Newspaper Says No Tae-u To Visit Japan in May [Tokyo KYODO]	27
International Symposium on East Asia Held [TONG-A ILBO 12 Feb]	27
Government May Release Security Law Violators [YONHAP]	29
Export Profits Down to 'Lowest Levels' in 1989 [THE KOREA TIMES 23 Feb]	29

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

Saw Maung Addresses Academy Trainees 21 Feb [Rangoon Radio]	31
News Conference Covers Seizure of Rebel Camp [Rangoon Radio]	32

Cambodia

Sihanouk Ends Ten-Year Exile, Returns Home [AFP]	32
Heng Samrin Receives Libyan Envoy's Credentials [Phnom Penh Radio]	33
Hun Sen Returns From Trip to Thailand 23 Feb [Phnom Penh Radio]	34
Bou Thang Delegation Visits Preah Vihear [Phnom Penh Radio]	34
Men Sam-an Visits Kompong Chhnang Teachers [Phnom Penh Radio]	34
Chea Soth Chairs Meeting in Kompong Cham [Phnom Penh Radio]	35

Phnom Penh 'In Full Control' of Svay Chek Area [Phnom Penh Radio]	35
Students Sent to CSSR Take Refuge in Austria [Bangkok BANGKOK POST 18 Feb]	35
PRACHEACHON Editorial on Party Building [Phnom Penh Radio]	36
Sihanouk Sees SRV, Hun Sen as 'Obstacles' [Radio VODK]	36
Battle Successes of 14 Feb Attack Reported [Radio VONADK]	37
VONADK Reports Protests in Battambang	37
Commodity Prices Said To Surge in Phnom Penh [Radio VONADK]	37

Laos

Western Media's 'Groundless Allegations' Viewed [KPL]	37
Hun Sen Stops in Laos, Meets Phoun Sipaseut [Vientiane Radio]	38
Departs Vientiane [Vientiane Radio]	38
Article Supports Hun Sen's New Proposal [Vientiane Radio]	38
KPL Cites Hun Sen-Sihanouk Joint Communique	39
Cambodian Organizational Board Leader Visits	40
Received by Counterpart [Vientiane Radio]	40
Received by Vientiane Mayor [KPL]	40
Nouhak Phoumsavan Receives Cambodia's Mat Ly [KPL]	40
PRC Foreign Trade Minister Arrives for Visit [KPL]	40

Philippines

Aquino Orders Probe Into Death of American [AFP]	40
Aquino on U.S. Plan To Evacuate Nationals [Quezon City Radio]	41
USSR's Gerasimov Attends One Asia Assembly	41
Interview with Gerasimov [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 22 Feb]	41
Editorial Views Advise [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 23 Feb]	44
Effort To Block MNLF Membership in ICO [PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY 23 Feb]	44
Trade Deficit With Taiwan 'Ballooning' [BUSINESS STAR 23 Feb]	45
Sale of Government Tokyo Property Restrained [Manila Radio]	45
RAM, Leftists Accuse Government of Betrayal [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 23 Feb]	46
Cordillera Administrative Region Dissolved [Manila Radio]	46
Justice Secretary Opinion on Autonomous Region [Manila Radio]	47
Surplus Revenues Total P1.24 Billion in January [BUSINESS STAR 21 Feb]	47

Thailand

Responses Made to Hun Sen-Sihanouk Meeting	47
Divergences Remain [BANGKOK POST 23 Feb]	47
SRV Envoy Comments [BANGKOK POST 23 Feb]	49
Hun Sen Makes Proposals [THE NATION 23 Feb]	50
Chawalit Role in Meeting [THE NATION 23 Feb]	51
'Progress' Viewed [SIAM RAT 23 Feb]	52
Article Notes Efforts on Cambodia Countered [Radio VOFA]	53
Government To Request Japanese Aid Package [Tokyo KYODO]	54
Joint Air Exercises To Be Held With Malaysia [THE NATION 2 Feb]	54

Vietnam

Indonesian Paper Reports on U.S.-SRV Meeting [Jakarta KOMPAS 15 Feb]	54
Envoy Rejects ASEAN Draft Plan on Cambodia [Hanoi Radio]	54
SRV 'Expects the Worst' From Khmer Rouge [AFP]	55
Solution to Situation in Cambodia Discussed [Hanoi Radio]	56
French Foreign Minister Dumas Arrives on Visit [Hanoi International]	57
Defense Minister, Delegation Arrive in Cuba [VNA]	57
Official Speaks on Labor Cooperation in USSR [Hanoi Radio]	58
Streamlining of Administrative Apparatus Reported [VNA]	59
Tran Duc Luong Addresses Building Ministry [Hanoi Radio]	60
Do Muoi Decides To Build Ho Chi Minh Statue [Hanoi Radio]	60

Japan

U.S. Defense Secretary on Security Commitment

Forces Upkeep Pledged

OW2202142690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1342 GMT
22 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 22 KYODO—U.S. Defense Secretary Dick Cheney proposed Thursday to cut up to 6,000 American troops in Japan but reassured Japanese leaders of continued U.S. commitment to security in the Asia-Pacific region, Japanese officials and informed sources said.

The sources said Cheney outlined the troop cut proposal in a meeting with his Japanese counterpart, Defense Agency Director General Juro Matsumoto, with the proposed level of troop cuts set at around 5,000-6,000 troops.

The United States currently has 50,000 troops in Japan.

Defense Agency officials, briefing reporters on the meeting, said the meeting focused on the future of U.S. defense strategy in Asia and sharing the costs of maintaining the U.S. military presence in Japan.

Cheney, here on the last stop of a three-nation Asian tour, also met with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama in separate sessions later in the day.

Matsumoto, speaking to reporters after the one-hour conference with Cheney, said the defense secretary explained the Japan visit was part of a U.S. study on the gradual, phased restructuring of forces in Asia over the next 10 years.

But Cheney was quoted as saying that strategic and national defense considerations and allied commitments would guide the progress of any changes decided.

Cheney had proposed reductions of 5,000 troops in South Korea and 2,000 in the Philippines in previous stops. Total reductions in the 110,000 U.S. troops in the region are projected at 12,000-13,000 over the next three years.

The Matsumoto praised "the continued maintenance of U.S. forward deployment in East Asia despite budget difficulties."

But he called on the U.S. to "take care to consider regional peace and security concerns, consult thoroughly with countries involved and act with prudence and flexibility" in making any changes in Asia.

U.S. measures passed last year require Cheney to present plans on the redeployment and reduction of military forces abroad during the next 10 years in April.

Congressional pressure to cut U.S. military deployments abroad has surged in the face of easing East-West tensions.

Sources in Washington prior to Cheney's departure said troop cutbacks were discussed for Okinawa and Iwakuni, Yamaguchi Prefecture. Some 35,000 of the 50,000 U.S. military personnel in Japan are stationed in Okinawa.

Cheney and Matsumoto also touched on the burden-sharing issue, with Matsumoto pledging a voluntary increase in Japan's contribution to the upkeep of U.S. forces here. No concrete figures, however, were mentioned by either side.

The U.S. Congress has demanded that Japan pay 100 percent of the cost, excluding the salaries of U.S. military personnel. Japan now pays some 40 percent of the six billion dollar cost of troop support.

The prime minister echoed similar assurances saying Japan would do its best to boost its financial contribution in a meeting the same day. Kaifu welcomed Cheney's affirmation of a continued security commitment as part of the U.S.'s "most important bilateral tie."

Cheney touched on wider regional ties in a short session with the foreign minister. Nakayama, pointing to the unpredictability of events on the divided Korean peninsula, indicated cooperative U.S.-Japan ties would continue to the mutual benefit of both.

The defense chief assured Nakayama of continuing U.S. military deployments to contribute to regional peace.

Similar fluidity in the Soviet Union was a source of instability, Cheney said. While stating his belief in the sincerity of reforms by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Cheney noted the Soviet military modernization still might present a threat despite considerable progress in disarmament.

Matsumoto said Cheney had no reply in answer to his suggestion that unilateral arms reduction by the Soviets should be considered in Asia.

Cheney will visit the U.S. Air Base in Misawa on Saturday.

Talks With Kaifu, Nakayama

OW2202133790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1224 GMT
22 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 22 KYODO—U.S. Defense Secretary Dick Cheney on Thursday reaffirmed to the Japanese Government that the U.S. commitment to Asia and the Pacific region remains unchanged and that the Japan-U.S. security alliance is the most important bilateral relationship for the United States.

Cheney told Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama in separate meetings that the U.S. forward deployment strategy will be maintained

with a "modest" military realignment that will not diminish strategic strength, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Cheney, on the last leg of a tour that included the Philippines and South Korea, said the U.S. will seek a step-by-step realignment of U.S. forces in the region, including proposed troop cuts, the official said. Up to 6,000 military personnel in Japan could be cut under the realignment, defense sources said.

Cheney said details of troop cuts have to be worked out. The three countries on Cheney's tour together host about 110,000 U.S. troops.

Saying the purpose of his visit was to report to the Congress by April 1 on realignment consultations with U.S. allies, Cheney said Japan must increase its share of the costs required to station 50,000 U.S. troops stationed in Japan.

Japan currently shoulders 2.5 billion dollars a year out of total expenses of six billion dollars.

Kaifu assured Cheney that Japan has been taking initiatives to try to boost its financial share and will continue to do the best it can.

Kaifu asked for U.S. cooperation in streamlining U.S. base facilities in Okinawa. The bases house 35,000 of the total 50,000 U.S. troops in Japan, and cover about 20 percent of the island's land area.

Cheney and Nakayama agreed that world tensions are subsiding, but also acknowledged uncertainties and instability, especially in Asia and the Pacific region.

Cheney said his suspicion of the Soviet Union is receding and he now believes that the Soviets really want reform.

But Cheney also called attention to the modernization of Soviet forces. He said because the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev is serious about reform, he will face tremendous problems that in themselves will cause instability.

Nakayama, citing changing conditions on the divided Korean peninsula and a more complicated power balance in the region, said both Japan and the U.S. share common interests in maintaining current cooperative relations.

Cheney arrived in Japan on Tuesday for a five-day visit.

Yokosuka Protests U.S. Carrier Deployment

OW2302084490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0637 GMT 23 Feb 90

[Text] Yokosuka, Feb. 23 KYODO—Yokosuka Mayor Kazuo Yokoyama and local civic groups Friday voiced concern over the proposed deployment of the aircraft carrier "Independence" to replace the "Midway" at the U.S. naval base here.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney, who is in Tokyo for a five-day visit for military consultations with Japanese officials, announced the plan in his speech at the Japan National Press Club.

The nonnuclear-powered "Independence" will be deployed after the warship retires in the fall of 1991, he said.

"It is regrettable that the Government did not consider the city's request for the need of prior consultation if the current aircraft carrier is to be replaced with another," Yokoyama said.

Civic groups criticized the U.S. plan as contrary to the global trend of easing tensions between the Eastern and Western military blocs and as a step toward in strengthening of the base capabilities of the United States.

Kiichiro Tomino, mayor of Zushi, another city in Kanagawa Prefecture, demanded that the U.S. withdraw its plan to deploy the new warship.

Tomino said there will be no need for U.S. military housing facilities in the city if new deployments were canceled.

Tomino has vigorously opposed construction, which got under way despite the city's opposition, of the housing facilities in the city's largest wooded area.

The "Independence," has about 1,000 more crew members than the "Midway" and can carry F-14 fighters and S-3 antisubmarine patrol planes.

Former U.S. Senator on More Defense Spending

OW2302102790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0910 GMT 23 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—Former U.S. Senator and one-time defense secretary nominee John Tower on Friday urged Japan to spend more on defense.

Speaking at the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan, Tower said political events in the past few months had not altered the Soviet threat.

"The Japanese can dedicate a significantly larger percentage of their gross national product [GNP] to defense," Tower said.

"I believe that's what they have to do."

Tower declined to give a specific figure he thought Japan ought to spend on defense, but said three percent, as called for in Congress last year, is not necessary.

The Japanese Government currently spends around one percent of its GNP on defense.

Tower is currently visiting Japan on a business trip.

He denied any resurgence of Japanese militarism, a fear held by several of Japan's neighboring countries, saying it is an "invalid concern."

The former Senator said the security of Japan and the United States depends on mutual cooperation and the two nations would not be alienated by economic and trade disputes.

Speaking of the East Asian security situation, the former Senator noted the importance of the American military presence in the Philippines and the lack of any alternative options at the moment.

"I don't really think the Philippines seriously want us to leave," he said. "(Philippine President) Mrs. (Corazon) Aquino should be grateful for the American presence in her country."

Now president of Tower, Eggers and Green Consultants Inc., Tower was a U.S. Senator from Texas during 1961-85. He served as chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee from 1981 to 1985.

He was nominated for the post of defense secretary by then President-elect George Bush in 1988.

The nomination was withdrawn following widespread references in the American media to his connections to military contractors, alleged excessive drinking and a series of relationships with women.

Foreign Minister Urges Response to SII Talks

OW2302034990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0314 GMT 23 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama voiced the need Friday to urgently convene a meeting of top government officials to discuss steps to be taken in accordance with Japan-U.S. Structural trade talks as soon as a cabinet reshuffle is carried out next week.

Speaking after a regular cabinet meeting, Nakayama said U.S. demands at Thursday's session of the structural impediments initiative (SII) talks were "much severer" than expected.

Among other things, the U.S. asked Japan to sharply increase public investment and remove a law regulating the opening of large retailing businesses.

The foreign minister said Japan will categorize six Japanese areas under discussion in the SII talks into three groups covering the short-, mid- and long-term periods, respectively.

The Japanese side at the SII talks is led by subcabinet-level officials from the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), and the Finance Ministry.

The two-day SII meeting began Thursday.

Bank 'Sources' Say U.S. Trade Gap Improving

OW1602194290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1503 GMT 16 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 16 KYODO—The U.S. trade gap has improved and will continue to do so as shown by the better-than-expected U.S. December trade deficit, Bank of Japan sources said Friday.

The December trade gap, which turned out to be narrower than expected at 7.17 billion dollars, is an "extremely good figure" and very "desirable," the sources said.

The U.S. deficit with Japan, which also showed a substantial shrinkage, is another evidence of continued improvement of the U.S. trade showing, they said.

But the sources said the U.S. Federal Reserve Board is not likely to change its monetary policy.

"It is hard to judge the health of the U.S. economy by only one indicator," one source said.

He also said the news will push the dollar up temporarily, but said, "a radical upswing is unlikely in the longer term."

Meanwhile, the foreign exchange market, though praising the U.S. trade showing, expected the figures to have little impact on the yen-dollar rate, as players are preoccupied with political concerns in advance of Japan's elections for its House of Representatives on Sunday.

"People are paying greater attention to the elections," an analyst said.

U.S. Calls for Scrapping Retail Stores Law

Law Limits Market

OW2202134490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0952 GMT 22 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 22 KYODO—U.S. trade officials attending a Tokyo round of structural talks in Tokyo sought Thursday the scrapping of the Large-Scale Retail Stores Law which the United States claims limits the entry of foreign large retailers into the Japanese market, according to Japanese Government sources.

If that is not possible the U.S. wants early and substantial deregulation in the application of the law, the sources said.

This is the first time Washington has officially requested Japan to remove the law within the context of their one-year dialogue called the structural impediments initiative (SII), the sources said.

The Japanese Government is currently considering the relaxation of the law, but details have yet to be decided.

Japanese officials replied that abolition of the law will mean the absence of regulations regarding the opening of retailing businesses nationwide.

The consequence will be the emergence of a number of separate rules established by local authorities without a concrete national policy, Japanese officials were quoted as saying.

The third-round bilateral trade talks on structural issues is to end Friday.

Trade Minister Reacts

OW2302093290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0648 GMT 23 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—The U.S. call for abolition of the Japanese large retail store law is difficult to carry out, Japan's trade minister said Friday.

Hikaru Matsunaga, minister of international trade and industry, told a press conference after a cabinet meeting that it is more realistic to correct the implementation of the law than to do away with it.

"Repeal of the law would hardly improve access by foreigners to the Japanese retail market, since diversified rules in each local area will remain as obstacles," he said.

Japanese trade negotiators have claimed that the abolition of the law would mean a lack of regulations regarding the opening of retail businesses nationwide.

The consequence would be the emergence of a number of separate rules established by local governments, some of which are more restrictive than the national law, they said.

Matsunaga's comments came on the second day of the U.S.-Japan trade talks, dubbed the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII), where U.S. negotiators called on Japan to reform deep-rooted business traditions and economic behavior, which they said have contributed to the huge bilateral trade imbalance.

Among other things, the U.S. side has cited Japan's Large Retail Store Law, which obliges firms wanting to open retail stores to obtain approval from existing smaller-sized stores nearby, as a factor creating impenetrable trade barriers.

Matsunaga said that the U.S. pressure is stronger than expected.

He said the working-level talks might not be enough to resolve all the problems, suggesting political-level measures be taken if necessary.

On another front, Construction Minister Shozo Harada told a separate press conference he agreed with the U.S. that Japan should boost spending on social infrastructure.

"Japan's current housing and social infrastructure is far from sufficient to provide each Japanese with an affluent life commensurate with the nation's economic might," Harada said.

But he said he opposed to a U.S. request that public spending be increased to 10 percent of Japan's Gross National Product (GNP).

Harada also expressed negative views toward a U.S. demand that the planned revision of the land taxation system should be advanced, at least in the Tokyo, Osaka, and Nagoya areas, saying such a move would be a repetition of an error the Government made in hastily introducing the three percent consumption tax.

The Japanese Government, in response to repeated U.S. pressure, plans to raise levies on farmland in urban areas, which have been kept relatively low so far, in line with those on residential land in 1992.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said the Government is willing to settle the SII talks by the summer.

MITI Opposes U.S. Bill on Microchip Sanctions

OW2302064290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0624 GMT 23 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry [MITI] said Friday that a bill to be presented to U.S. Congress mandating retaliatory actions against the Japanese microchip industry would work against Japan's efforts to increase U.S. semiconductor imports.

MITI officials made the remarks in commenting on news reports that Sen. Max Baucus, chairman of the U.S. Senate International Trade Subcommittee, was cosponsoring a bill mandating trade sanctions against the Japanese microchip industry for alleged unfair practices in semiconductor trade.

The officials said the measure would impede Japan's sincere efforts to increase U.S. microchip imports, which it is trying to do under the 1986 U.S.-Japan semiconductor agreement.

An official of MITI's International Trade Policy Bureau said that the enactment of such a bill would undoubtedly be a clear violation of the general agreement on tariffs and trade.

"The President's veto or some other such obstacle will very likely prevent the bill from passing," he said.

Reportage on USSR's Gerasimov Visit Continues

U.S. Military Reductions Welcomed

OW2202122690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1203 GMT 22 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 22 KYODO—The Soviet Union welcomes news of U.S. military reductions in Asia, but is

not compelled to respond with cuts of its own on those grounds alone, Soviet Government spokesman Genadiy Gerasimov said here Thursday.

"We have already proposed military reductions (in Asia), so we see (U.S. Defense Secretary Dick) Cheney as acting in response to this," Gerasimov said.

But Gerasimov, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Information Department, pledged that Moscow would continue reducing its military forces "regardless of what Cheney said or did not say."

Gerasimov, who is in Japan at the invitation of KYODO NEWS SERVICE, also urged Japan during an hour-long interview with KYODO to expand economic ties with Moscow without linking them to the territorial dispute over a group of Soviet-occupied islands.

Referring to the Pentagon chief's proposal in Tokyo earlier in the day to slash U.S. troops in the Asia-Pacific region by 12,000- 13,000 over the next three years, Gerasimov said, "It does not behoove us to further supplement Cheney's pledges of military reductions."

He pointed to the Soviet Union's Decision to mothball 50 vessels in the Soviet Pacific Fleet, withdraw MiG fighters and other aircraft from Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay, and pull out troops from Mongolia.

Gerasimov nevertheless hailed Cheney's announcement as being in step with the times, adding that it reflects a recognition of the "peace dividend" which is now the subject of so much attention in U.S. Government and congressional circles.

He said the Soviet Union plans to continue demilitarizing even after it fulfils President Mikhail Gorbachev's December 1988 pledge to reduce Soviet troop levels by 500,000 over a two-year period, including 200,000 in Asia.

But the current process must be a gradual one, he said, because the government must consider such things as new housing and employment for the Soviet soldiers and citizens involved in the demobilization.

Japanese Foreign Ministry and Defense Agency officials insist that the U.S. cuts stem not from any Soviet initiatives in the region, but from domestic budget-cutting pressures.

Gerasimov called for boosted economic and trade ties with Japan, suggesting that pending bilateral problems could be eased through closer exchanges between the two countries.

He said the Soviet need for economic cooperation with Japan has become especially pertinent in recent years, but lamented that business contacts with Japan lag behind Soviet economic ties with most countries of the West.

"We hope Japan does not (continue to) lag behind the overall trend," he said.

Gerasimov specifically criticized Japan's policy of linking economic and political matters, saying that it is "the only country to do so to such an extent."

Japan has set the return of the four northern islands, occupied by the Soviets at the close of World War II, as a precondition for full-fledged economic ties with Moscow.

Gerasimov acknowledged that there exist "various opinions" in the Soviet Union on how to handle the territorial issue and expressed concern that Japan "may want to take advantage of this divergence of opinion."

He noted that a proposal made by radical Soviet reformer, Boris Yeltsin, during a recent trip to Japan that the territorial issue be shelved for resolution by a future generation apparently "did not sit well" with the Japanese people.

Gerasimov also mentioned a proposal put forward by Soviet chess champion Gary Kasparov in a published interview that the Kuril chain and the disputed islands be "sold" to Japan.

Gerasimov indicated a high probability that Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's visit to Japan, originally cast for March, will be delayed owing to his heavy diplomatic and legislative agenda.

"I hope you understand, we have very little time at our disposal at his moment," the spokesman said, adding that the lights are burning late into the night at the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

Pressed on when Shevardnadze's visit is likely to occur, he said, "when you find that the lights are no longer on, he will come to Japan."

Japan is hoping that Shevardnadze's visit will bring a solution to the territorial dispute closer to realization in advance of Gorbachev's proposed visit in 1992.

Soviet officials, meanwhile, have expressed hope it will lead to an expansion of economic ties and to progress on the issue of concluding of a belated peace treaty.

Asked if Shevardnadze may bring a compromise plan to resolve the territorial issue, Gerasimov said he would be out of a job if he were to leak the foreign minister's proposals before Shevardnadze could present them himself.

On a prevalence of talk in Japan of a continued Soviet "threat" despite the widely-declared conclusion to the Cold War, Gerasimov said one can no longer find West European political scientists or commentators who see a military threat in the East.

Rather, some observers are apt to speak of the threat of a reunified Germany, he noted. The Soviet Union has

legitimate concerns here in light of its loss of some 20 million people in World War II.

"Logically speaking, if there exists no fear there of a Soviet attack, it makes no sense to see such a threat in Asia," Gerasimov said.

Shevardnadze Visit To Be Delayed

OW2302052990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0443 GMT 23 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO - Soviet government spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov indicated here Friday that Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's visit to Japan, originally scheduled for March, has been delayed owing to the country's heavy domestic political agenda.

Gerasimov, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Information Department, made the remarks in a 30-minute meeting at the Foreign Ministry with Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama.

Broaching the subject of Shevardnadze's anticipated visit, Nakayama told Gerasimov that he understands that the Soviet Union has a tight political agenda in March.

But he added that the foreign ministerial meeting should be held as soon as possible.

Promising to convey Nakayama's message to Shevardnadze, Gerasimov expressed his regrets that the talks "may be slightly delayed out of exclusively domestic political considerations."

Officials said Gerasimov gave no indication of when the visit would eventually take place.

Nakayama told the Soviet spokesman that it is very important for the two countries to take opportunities to resolve their problems.

Gerasimov subsequently pledged to ask Shevardnadze to undertake the visit as soon as possible and called on Japan to carry out the necessary preparations.

Officials said they had been previously informed through diplomatic channels about the possibility of a delay.

But while putting weight on Gerasimov's words, they said Japan still awaits a more formal announcement from Moscow.

Japan is hoping that Shevardnadze's visit will bring a solution to the two countries' territorial dispute closer to realization in advance of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's proposed visit to Japan in 1991.

Soviet officials, meanwhile, have expressed hope it will lead to an expansion of economic ties and to progress on the issue of concluding a peace treaty.

Agreement To Reroute Tokyo-Madrid Flights

OW1502220190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1500 GMT 15 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 15 KYODO—Japan and Spain agreed Thursday that the joint Tokyo-Madrid airline service, operated by Japan Airlines Co. (JAL) and Iberia Airlines (IB), should be routed through Moscow instead of through Anchorage as it has so far, Japanese officials said.

The agreement came at the end of the two governments' two-day aviation talks in Tokyo.

The Tokyo-Madrid transit time will be reduced by about three hours to 15 and a half hours, the officials said.

The service now runs once a week, but the number of flights will be increased to two from late April.

If the Soviet Union permits JAL to open a new Japan-Moscow-Madrid service, the service will be launched this summer, they said.

Ministry Says PRC Seeks Hijacker Extradition

OW2202152690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1442 GMT 22 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 22 KYODO—China made a formal application to the Justice Ministry Thursday for the extradition of Chinese hijacker Zhang Zhenhai, who has applied for political asylum in Japan, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Officials said a formal request was submitted in Tokyo Thursday evening by officials of the Chinese Embassy.

Zhang, 36, has been in detention in Japan since December 16, when he allegedly hijacked an Air China flight bound from Beijing to New York. The plane landed in Fukuoka in southern Japan.

While the Foreign Ministry says the matter is now in the hands of the courts, government officials have been indicating that Zhang's asylum bid will likely be rejected and he will be extradited to China for trial there on hijacking charges.

Government Confirms 27 Feb Diet Opening

OW2302022690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0125 GMT 23 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—The government officially decided Friday to convene a special Diet session next Tuesday [27 February] in which Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu will be reelected to his post following the Liberal Democratic Party's victory in the House of Representatives election on February 18. The term of the special Diet session is expected to be 120 days until June 26.

A speaker and vice speaker of the House of Representatives will also be elected when the legislature convenes. A

vote on the prime minister's election is also held in the House of Councillors, in which the LDP lacks a majority.

The prime minister, the foreign minister, the finance minister, and economic planning agency chief will deliver policy speeches March 2, officials said.

The cabinet will resign when the new Diet session begins, and Kaifu is expected to announce his new cabinet later Tuesday.

Finance Minister Rules Out Discount Rate Hike

OW2302035890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0316 GMT 23 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto said Friday the government plans no change in its monetary policy, ruling out the possibility of an immediate hike in the official discount rate.

Hashimoto told a press conference after a cabinet meeting that he is concerned about the worsening showing of the yen against the U.S. Dollar. The yen fell to the 146 yen level Friday for the first time in a month after closing at 145.23 yen in Tokyo on Thursday.

But he said, "Neither the ministry nor the Bank of Japan plan any shift in Japan's monetary policy, including the level of the discount rate."

Fears of a possible rise in the key lending rate are believed to be a main factor behind the recent "triple slump" of the yen, stock, and bond prices.

Hashimoto also said he has not heard that there will be an emergency meeting among the Group of Seven (G-7) industrial nations to stabilize the foreign-exchange markets.

Central Bank Ready To Intervene in Yen Decline

OW2302144190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1026 GMT 23 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—The Bank of Japan is ready to step into overseas currency markets to prevent the yen from further declining against the U.S. dollar, a central bank source said Friday.

His remarks were made after the U.S. unit rose in Tokyo, closing at 146.47 yen, up 1.24 yen from the previous day's finish.

"Tokyo market players are dumping the yen, overreacting to stock price plunge," the source who asked to remain anonymous said.

The Japanese currency will regain its strength, as the world markets find Japan's good economic fundamentals, he said.

Auto Makers on Unlikely Boost to Exports

OW1502220090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1454 GMT 15 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 15 KYODO—Shoichiro Toyoda, president of the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association, on Thursday dismissed the possibility that Japanese automakers' capital spending will boost car exports.

Japanese automakers have been cautious about investment in plant and equipment all along, he told reporters. Toyoda is also president of Toyota Motor Corp., Japan's No. 1 automaker.

He was commenting on the concern earlier expressed by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) that automakers' intensified capital spending to meet brisk domestic demand could eventually lead to increased exports.

Lively Japanese car exports have embarrassed MITI by causing problems in foreign markets.

Toyoda also urged Japanese workers to exercise caution in their annual "spring labor offensive" for higher wages this year in order to avoid stimulating inflation.

Japanese workers' wages are already high by international standards, he said.

He also questioned the propriety of car assembly industry wages alone rising faster than wages of parts makers and dealerships.

Mongolia

MDA Submits Petition on Council Resignation

OW2202121390 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 22 Feb 90

[Text] The Coordinating Council of the Mongolian Democratic Association (MDA) has handed a petition over to the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and the Presidium of the People's Great Hural. It was passed at the first constituent congress of the MDA on February 18. The petition demands the resignation of the Council of Ministers, the MPRP Central Committee, and dissolution of the People's Great Hural. Apart from that, the MDA demands trial and punishment of some high-ranking officials who put their own welfare over the interests of the people and also the closing of a number of large mining enterprises and the deprivation of the national wealth of the country. [sentence as heard]

Democratic Party Leader Speaks on Goals, Changes*AU2202115490 Vienna KURIER in German
22 Feb 90 p 4*

["Exclusive" telephone interview with Sanjasuren Dzorig, one of the leaders of the Mongolian Democratic Party, which was founded in Ulaanbaatar on 18 February, by Rainer Nikowitz]

[Text] [Nikowitz] What are the goals of the "Mongolian Democratic Party"?

[Dzorig] We want to unite all democratic forces of the country. Our country is in a deep crisis, both politically and, above all, economically. After all, Mongolia is one of the least developed states in the world. In our view, this can be changed only by a transition to a pluralist system.

[Nikowitz] How is the change going to take place, in detail?

[Dzorig] Our first and most important demands are: removing the communists' monopoly on power from the Constitution, free elections—before the end of the year—freedom of press and opinion, and the right to private property.

[Nikowitz] Is the government ready for dialogue with you?

[Dzorig] In the beginning the media agitated against us and the government had our demonstrations banned. Nevertheless, more and more people joined us. In the meantime we have grown into a movement with 60,000 members—and we have existed for only two months. Under this pressure, Premier Sodnom announced a few days ago that he wants to cooperate with us.

[Nikowitz] What is the future relationship with the USSR to be like?

[Dzorig] We want independence—in every respect. All Soviet soldiers must be withdrawn from Mongolia. The government has already had negotiations on this with Moscow and it looks as if this will be accomplished before the end of the year. The end of this path should not only be a democratic but a neutral Mongolia.

Police To Reinvestigate Tsedenbol's Activities*OW2202004490 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in Japanese 1200 GMT 20 Feb 90*

[Text] The Police Agency of the Mongolian People's Republic has adopted a resolution on reinvestigating the activities of Tsedenbol, who once served as party and state leader. The resolution was adopted on the basis of many complaints against his abuse of authority that have been received from the laboring masses.

Hural Department Chief Meets Foreign Journalists*OW2302035390 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1450 GMT 16 Feb 90*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 Feb (MONTSAME)—B. Chimid, chief of a department of the MPR [Mongolian People's Republic] People's Great Hural Presidium, today met correspondents of the Western agencies REUTER (United Kingdom), AGENCE FRANCE PRESS (France), KYODO TSUSHIN (Japan), and the newspapers LOS ANGELES TIMES (United States), HOKKAIDO SHIMBUN (Japan), and FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG (FRG), who had arrived in our country, as well as foreign journalists and press attaches of diplomatic missions accredited in Ulaanbaatar. The meeting was also attended by representatives of MPR mass media.

B. Chimid spoke to them in detail about the process of perestroika and renewal in the activities of MPR state organs, about the election system, and about [words indistinct] perestroika in state organs—the (?key) to political renewal, he noted.

B. Chimid went on to talk about the reasons for carrying out perestroika in state organs, their further perfection, as well as the renewal of a number of laws.

People Favor Pre-1921 Administrative System*OW1202133790 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 12 Feb 90*

[Text] The nationwide discussion of the draft election law is nearing completion in Mongolia. Many readers through the daily UNEN link changes in the election system with the renewal of the entire political system of the country. Most of the readers deem it imperative to change the old procedure of forming the highest legislative body, reorganize the People's Great Hural into a permanently functioning parliament, return to the old system of administrative and territorial division of the country which was in effect until the victory of the popular revolution in 1921.

Judging by all the responses from the public to the draft election law, it can be concluded that the Mongolian people are fiercely interested in genuine democratic elections and their guarantee by law.

North Korea**SPA Deputies Preparing for 22 Apr Elections***SK2302001690 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2200 GMT 22 Feb 90*

[Decision of the Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee]

[Text] A decision of the DPRK SPA [SPA] Standing Committee. On holding the election of deputies to the DPRK SPA, the SPA Standing Committee decides as

follows: According to Article 75 of the DPRK Socialist Law, the election of deputies to the Ninth DPRK SPA shall be held on 22 April 1990.

[Signed] DPRK SPA Standing Committee

[Dated] 22 February 1990, Pyongyang

Election Committee Formed

*SK2302001890 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2200 GMT 22 Feb 90*

[Decision of the Supreme People's Assembly (SPA) Standing Committee on organizing the Central Election Committee for the election of deputies to the SPA]

[Text] The SPA Standing Committee organizes the Central Election Committee for the election of the deputies to the Ninth DPRK SPA as follows:

Chairman: Kye Ung-tae.
Vice Chairman: Chi Chang-ik.
Secretary: Yi Chun-sik.
Member: Yi Kye-paek.
Member: Chong Sin-hyok.
Member: Paek Hak-nim.
Member: Won Tong-ku.
Member: Choe Yong-hae.
Member: Pak Su-tong.
Member: Yu Ho-chun.
Member: Paek In-chun.
Member: Won Myong-kyun.
Member: Kang Chom-suk.

[Signed] DPRK SPA Standing Committee

[Dated] 22 February 1990, Pyongyang

South 'Wholly To Blame' for Failure of Talks

*SK2302050890 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0455 GMT 23 Feb 90*

[Text] Pyongyang February 23 (KCNA)—The South side is wholly to blame for the fact that the North-South sports talks for the formation of a single team of the North and the South to the 11th Asian Games are now on the verge of rupture and the formation of the single team has been driven into a crisis, declares NODONG SINMUN in a signed article today.

The article says:

Although the South side came out to the talks under the pressure from home and foreign public opinion, it did all it could to obstruct the formation of a single team from the outset.

At the beginning of the talks, the South side, with a view to delaying the discussion, brought forward proposals blindly contradicting our proposals which were so fair and aboveboard that the sides could accept without burden. It even insisted on its counter proposal seeking a sinister political aim, thus hindering the progress of the talks.

It employed deliberate delaying tactics, reversing the points already agreed upon and coming out again with the proposal which it had withdrawn, thus making the discussion complicated.

Never has the South side shown sincerity in the whole course of discussing the issues such as the flag and the name of the single team, the selection of athletes, the formation and operation of a joint promoting organization.

The wrong position of the South side not to form the single team was all the more blatant at the sixth round of talks and in its acts afterwards.

At the sixth round of talks held at the end of December last year, our side, with a view to concluding the discussion of the formation of the single team within the year, made a big concession as regards the last four points including the issue of the head of the team and the details of the formation and operation of a joint promoting organization and accepted all of them as proposed by the South side.

When all the ten points for the formation of the single team were agreed upon thanks to the concession of our side, the South side totally reversed the agreed points, came out with 37 new absurd points under the name of "supplementary principles" and insisted that it would be impossible to draft the text of an agreement, unless they were discussed first.

The so-called "supplementary principles" were artificial hurdles invented by the South side to obstruct the formation of the single team at any cost.

Out of the desire to produce the single team on all accounts, our side suggested three points of principle to the South side at the ninth round of talks to the effect that the two sides should affirm and declare at home and abroad that the North and the South would go to the Asian Games as a single team, not as separate teams, the South side should admit its delaying the formation of the single team and withdraw the "supplementary principles" and the sports officials of the South side should cancel their remarks that they would participate in the games as a separate team.

The South side, however, insisted on its unreasonable "supplementary principles," far from accepting our just suggestion.

The acts of the South side against the single team are patent proof that it has no intention for reunification, and they are unpardonable treacherous acts against the nation's desire for reunification.

Daily Urges South To Accept Talks Proposal

*SK1702045990 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0449 GMT 17 Feb 90*

[Text] Pyongyang February 17 (KCNA)—A letter containing the DPRK's principled stand and new positive

measures on the proposal for the convocation of a conference which was adopted at the second joint meeting of representatives of the DPRK Government and political parties held here on February 14 was handed over to the South side through Panmunjom on February 15.

The joint meeting decided to send the letter to the conference partners of South Korea and it was handed to them immediately. This is a just step to arrange a North-South top-level conference involving the heads of the authorities and leaders of political parties at an early date in compliance with the requirements of the prevailing situation and thus realize the whole nation's desire for reunification as early as possible, says MINJU CHOSON today.

Noting that the immediate measures contained in the letter reflects the DPRK's sincere desire to arrange a conference at an early date and thus open a new phase for national reunification, the paper says:

The South Korean addressees have no reason to refuse to accept our proposal and immediate measures on the convocation of a conference promising a bright future of national reunification.

The U.S. side admitted at a meeting of the Military Armistice Commission held some time ago that there exists the concrete wall. Hence, the South Korean authorities must express without delay their readiness to pull down this wall.

If they truly want a top-level meeting, they have no reason to object to the mode of a conference proposed by us.

Since the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises brought the multi-channelled dialogues to suspension all at once this year, too, they must immediately stop the maneuvers so as to resume North-South dialogues and create an environment favorable to the convocation of a conference.

If they truly want dialogue and welcome free travel and full-scale opening, they must seriously approach our proposal and new five-point immediate measures on the convocation of a conference and give an affirmative reply to them.

Merger of ROK Political Parties Criticized

PPD Lodges Protest

SK1702044190 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0433 GMT 17 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 17 (KCNA)—Kim Tae-chung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], held a press interview on February 14 and criticised the puppet General Affairs Office for ordering the "government officials" to propagandise the merger of the three parties, according to a report.

He branded the act of the "General Affairs Office" as something like the "shameless political conspiracies of the past Yusin and the Fifth Republic," demanding the immediate punishment of those responsible for it.

The "national assemblymen" from the Party for Peace and Democracy lodged a protest on the same day with the puppet minister of the General Affairs Office who is getting overheated in propaganda about the merger of the three parties.

Paper Decries 'One-Party Show'

SK2202104490 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1009 GMT 22 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 22 (KCNA)—The "Democratic Liberal Party" (DLP), the offspring of the three-party merger in South Korea, held "a meeting of the Small Committee for Deliberation of Bills" a few days ago, at which it was agreed to "revise" some articles of the "National Security Law" and the "Law on the Security Planning Board," not abolishing them.

This brings into bolder relief the "DLP's" anti-national, anti-democratic and anti-reunification nature and its basic stand for a one-party show, MINJU CHOSON today says in a signed commentary.

By insisting on the maintenance of the anti-communist fascist laws, it notes, the No Tae-u group meant that it would crack down more harshly on the patriotic and democratic forces desirous of reunification and continuously pursue the anti-communist confrontation policy in the North-South relations.

This shows that the "DLP" is, in essence, a military fascist party and separatist party little different, by nature, from the "Democratic Justice Party."

The developments following the three-party merger lay bare not only the No Tae-u group's anti-national, anti-democratic and anti-reunification nature but also the true color of Kim Yong-sam, former "president of the Reunification Democratic Party," who had claimed that he would act on the abolition of the "National Security Law" and other evil laws after taking the real power of the new mega-party.

Although the No Tae-u group is making desperate efforts to prop up the tottering colonial fascist dictatorship by intensifying fascist repression and North-South confrontation through a one-party show, it is a foolish attempt.

The No group must abolish the "National Security Law," the "Law on the Security Planning Board" and all other evil laws and immediately release all the illegally arrested people, as demanded by the South Korean people.

U.S. 'Manipulator' Denounced

SK1902211190 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1459 GMT 19 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 19 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the "South Korean National Democratic Front" (Hanminjon) made public a declaration on the situation on February 15 calling for shattering the conservative alliance, according to radio "Voice of National Salvation."

The merger of the three parties and the political restructuring which put up a sail before the wind of Washington were a political coup d'etat to rally the pro-American reactionary forces with the military dictatorial camp as the principal axis, reestablish the treacherous system, the one-party dictatorial system and the North-South confrontation system and prop up the shaking colonial fascist rule, the declaration says, and stresses: At this crucial juncture when the political situation stands at crossroads of progress or reaction, victory or defeat, life or death we cannot allow a moment's hesitation or a single step of retreat.

All forces of the national democratic movement should unite as one and crush the conservative alliance together with the whole nation and realise new politics of independence, democracy and reunification in conformity with the requirement of the situation, the declaration says.

It appeals to all the political parties and organisations which aspire after democratic political development to stand together on one front of the common struggle against the pro-American, right-wing reactionaries, not giving them time while debating on party interests and strategies and ism and to all the politicians who value political faith and the trust of the nation to refuse to become members of the "Democratic Liberal Party" and join the joint front of all the democratic forces.

Calling for accelerating the movement for independence, democracy and reunification, it notes: If the conservative coalition is to be crushed, it is necessary to attack the United States, its backstage manipulator, and put an end to its intervention.

It calls for rising up in an anti-U.S. struggle for independence to expel the United States from this land, taking it as a target of the struggle for destroying the conservative alliance, and urges the U.S. to get out of this land at once, taking along all its troops and nuclear weapons.

It calls upon all the patriotic people to fight to overthrow the No Tae-u military dictatorial "regime" and set up a genuine democratic government, frustrate the ulterior design of the reactionary conservative forces to monopolize dialogue, and realise multi-channelled contacts between the North and the South.

It calls for tearing down the concrete wall, a symbol of division, and paving the way for free travel and complete opening.

Papers View U.S. Troop Cutback as Deception

NODONG SINMUN 23 Feb

SK2302050490 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0449 GMT 23 Feb 90

["Rhetorical Flourishes To Deceive Public Opinion"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang February 23 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets held in Seoul on February 21 the first meeting of the "four-member committee" allegedly to "consult the agenda of U.S.-South Korea military cooperation for security" and agreed to "coordinate the relations of military cooperation by means of doing no harm to the U.S.-South Korea joint efforts."

Commenting on this fact, a news analyst of NODONG SINMUN today says:

"Coordination" or "cutback" of U.S. Armed Forces mouthed by the masters and their stooges during the South Korean visit of U.S. Defence Secretary Cheney was a deception to mislead the public opinion and a plot to keep up the U.S. troops in South Korea and further strengthen the war potentials of the U.S. forces and the puppet army.

The agreement on the "coordination of relations of U.S.-South Korea military cooperation" cannot be construed otherwise than a design to maintain the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea.

Ridiculous is that the U.S. imperialists and the puppets claimed that a series of steps including the "phased coordination" of the scale of the U.S. ground force would be possible only when the North takes a relevant step including efforts for the relaxation of tensions.

The attempt of the warmaniacs to shift the blame for the aggravation of the tensions on the Korean peninsula on to some others is very absurd and foolish.

We put forward many reasonable and realistic proposals to prevent the danger of war and relax the tensions on the Korean peninsula and have made sincere efforts to put them into practice.

It is clear that the U.S. imperialists intend to patch up their "cutback" with rhetorical flourishes about "relevant step."

We are heightening our vigilance against the lip services of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets who are making frantic preparations for a war against the North behind the screen of "cutback."

The U.S. imperialists must stop playing on words but completely withdraw their troops from South Korea.

KCNA Cites Japanese Paper

*SK2202154590 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1518 GMT 22 Feb 90*

[Text] Pyongyang February 22 (KCNA)—MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of Mindan-leaning Koreans in Japan, in an editorial February 11 laid bare the deceptive nature of the U.S. imperialist aggressors in describing the amalgamation of their five air force bases in South Korea as "a cutback" of their troops.

The arms "cut" step has not contributed to the relaxation of the military tension on the Korean peninsula, but it was prompted by the yearly snowballing financial deficit of the United States and its domestic burden of defence appropriations caused, the editorial said, and continued:

According to the step, those in Taegu, Kwangju and Suwon out of the five U.S. Air Force Bases are not used now but maintained as the South Korea-U.S. Joint Operation Bases for the deployment of the U.S. reinforcements in case of contingency. Accordingly, none of the five bases has been closed actually.

Besides, the 25th wing with 25 "F-16" aircraft equipped with nocturnal flight facilities will be inaugurated in the Osan base between July and September this year under the pretext of reinforcing combat forces following the closure and amalgamation of the bases.

The "cut" step after a sinister conspiracy between the United States and the present "regime" is, substantially, a massive reinforcement of combat forces and the imposition of the heavy burden of tax on the South Korean people.

The base cutback step is aimed at preventing the global trend of detente from spreading over the Korean peninsula and putting down the anti-U.S. struggle for independence which is fiercely flaring up in the South.

'Speed Campaign' Under Way for Construction

*SK1602113390 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1004 GMT 16 Feb 90*

[**"Might of Speed Campaign"**—KCNA Headline]

[Text] Pyongyang February 16 (KCNA)—The working people of Korea have made great achievements in production and construction through the vigorous speed campaign.

The Musan Mining Complex, a leading production base of concentrated iron ore of our country, is now producing about 2,000 more tons of concentrated ore on a daily average than in the same period of last year.

All coal mines across the country are effecting innovations in coal production in February with the same vim and vigour with which they overfulfilled their January assignments.

The 80 kilometre Namdong-Onchon railway roadbed project and 400 kilometre waterway project in the western area have been completed in the main.

Innovations are also being made at the construction sites of dwelling houses for 50,000 households and a power station in Pyongyang and in all other sectors of the national economy.

All these successes show the validity and vitality of the policy of speed campaign set forth by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il said:

"...Today the party has put forth a militant slogan calling for unfolding a speed campaign on all fronts of socialist construction."

Comrade Kim Chong-il set forth the theory and policy on the speed campaign as the main form of battle in socialist construction which makes it possible to gain the biggest success both in quantity and quality in the shortest span of time, and has wisely led the struggle to implement it.

The might of the speed campaign was fully displayed in all sectors of the national economy during the "70-day Campaign" in 1974.

In those days some 200 promising iron ore fields were discovered in the mining industry and 80,000 more tons of freight on a daily average than before the campaign was carried by railways.

Great successes were also registered at factories and enterprises throughout the country.

The "speed of 70-day campaign," a new speed, was created during the campaign.

In the 1980s an unprecedented speed was brought about in production and construction.

Comrade Kim Chong-il put forth the slogan "Let Us Create 'Speed of '80s' in the Spirit at the Time of Great Chollima Upsurge" and aroused the whole party and the entire people to the socialist economic construction of the 1980s.

The workers under the ministry of Yongsong Machine Industries built a 10,000-ton press in a matter of one year.

The 10,000-ton press is a large machine which has 70,200 big and small accessory parts of 3,070 kinds.

In the 80s many electric locomotives, large trucks, heavy-duty waggons and extra large machines and equipment were produced.

The Army soldiers and constructors dammed 8 kilometres of rough sea and built the west sea barrage and

Taechon power stations and completed the first-stage project of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, a giant chemical industrial base.

The young railway builders have laid the Hyesan-Manpo railway line extending 252 kms with 76 tunnels, 116 bridges and 42 stations.

Completed before the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students were 260 projects including the May Day Stadium with 150,000 seats and Kwangbok Street.

This enormous work done at the highest level in a few years is the brilliant fruition of the "80s speed."

A drive to create a new "90s speed" is now under way in Korea.

In capital construction this year main efforts are being directed to the second-stage project of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex and the construction of the Sariwon Potassic Fertilizer Complex, steel works with a capacity of 2 million tons and power stations.

Modern dwelling houses for 50,000 households with the second-stage of Kwangbok Street and Naknang Street as the main, educational, cultural, public service facilities, the East Pyongyang Thermal Power Station and an exhibition hall of three revolutions will be built in Pyongyang.

It is 1.5 times the scale of construction undertaken in recent three years when hundreds of projects for the festival were completed.

This vast construction will be finished in two years.

'Upsurge in Production' in Various Fields Noted

SK2302044690 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 0430 GMT
23 Feb 90

[Text] *Pyongyang February 23 (KCNA)*—A great upsurge in production is being effected by the working people of Korea who set out on the first leg of the march of the '90s.

The power industry is increasing output to satisfactorily meet the growing need for electricity.

Thermal power plants have raised the daily average output in February by 183,000 kWh [kilowatt-hours] as against January.

The power stations in South Hamgyong Province have raised the daily electricity output by more than 20 percent above that in the same period of last year.

Coal mines in South Pyongan Province have increased coal output by over 70,000 tons entering this year as compared with the like period last year. Notably the Sunchon district coal mining complex lifted it by more than 30,000 tons.

The coal mines in the northern part of the country have increased coal output by above 60 percent over the last one month as against the same period last year.

The mines under the North Hamgyong Provincial Mining Administration fulfilled their plans for January at more than 107 percent. They are topping their daily plans by 20 percent in February.

The Musan mining complex, the Kim Chaek iron and steel complex and the Songjin steel complex are keeping production on a high level.

The Sinuiju textile mill which raised textile output in January 60 percent up on December last year, is putting out 18,000 more metres of cloth on a daily average in February than the previous month.

Achievements are reported from the building materials, construction, railway transport and other fields.

Newspaper Calls for 'General Onward Movement'

SK1602113090 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 1016 GMT
16 Feb 90

[Text] *Pyongyang February 16 (KCNA)*—Let us all hasten the general onward movement for a great upsurge in socialist construction in the 90s and advance more dynamically to bring earlier the bright future of the country, closely rallied behind the party and the leader, says NODONG SINMUN today in an editorial titled "Let Us Add Brilliance to the Honor of the Country by Pressing Ahead with the General Onward Movement for Great Upsurge in Socialist Construction."

This year our party has started a grand operation to bring about a great upsurge in all domains of socialist construction and is powerfully organising and mobilizing the whole party and the entire people to a general onward movement to put it into practice, the editorial says, and goes on:

The fresh general onward movement is a sacred struggle to build our socialism better and faster as demanded by chuche and achieve the development and prosperity of the country.

It is the steadfast determination of our party to effect a great upsurge in socialist construction, radically improve the standards of the people's living and turn our country into a socialist paradise, a richer and better to live in.

As they had pressed with our socialist construction along the road of leaping progress in the past by making the grand chollima advance and the advance of chollima plus the speed campaign, the Korean people will occupy the higher peak of socialism in the 90s by accelerating the grand socialist onward movement at the "90s speed" and thus powerfully demonstrate the superiority and vitality of the unique socialism of our own style.

The general onward movement for a great upswing in the 90s is one characterized by the singlehearted unity in

which the party and the people are making a powerful advance in unity, the party believing in the people and the people trusting in the party.

The solid unity and cohesion of the leader, the party and the masses that have been cemented in modelling the whole party and society on the *chuche* idea is a symbol of the invincibility and the high dignity of our country and a fundamental factor of leading socialist construction to a constant upsurge. The might of this unity is a decisive guarantee for achieving a greater victory in the general onward movement for a great upsurge in the 90s and bringing earlier the future of the prospering country.

The key to adding lustre to the honor of the prospering country by hastening the advance for a great revolutionary upsurge lies in that the entire people remain true to the leadership of the party with a high fidelity.

In order to glorify the honor of the socialist motherland of *chuche* in the advance for a great revolutionary upsurge, it is imperative to inherit the traditions of the great *chollima* upsurge and carry through the idea and policies of our party.

Wide Boulevard Under Construction in Capital

SK2202154790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 22 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 22 (KCNA)—A boulevard, 120 metres wide and some 5,000 metres long, is under construction in Nangang Street in the area south of the River Taedong flowing through the capital city of Pyongyang.

There will be a motorway 48 metres wide and grass belts 18.5 metres wide, auxiliary drive ways 7.5 metres wide and sidewalks 10 metres wide on both sides of the boulevard.

Trees will be planted and lamps set up along the grass belts and flower beds and bus stops will be located.

Street trees will be planted and street lamp posts be erected along the sidewalks, too.

The auxiliary motorways will have parking lots for cars and other vehicles coming to blocks of apartment houses.

Four flyovers and nine underground passages will be constructed along the boulevard.

The Pyongyang City Planning and Designing Office is in charge of the designing of the boulevard.

The designers have completed their huge tasks in a short period, thus guaranteeing the construction of the boulevard which is in full swing.

Pyongyang Officials Mark Soviet Army, Navy Day

Photo Exhibition Opens 19 Feb

SK1902211790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1532 GMT 19 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 19 (KCNA)—The Ministry of People's Armed Forces today opened a photo exhibition at the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum on the 72nd anniversary of the Soviet Army and Naval Fleet Day.

Invited there were Boris Morozov, minister-counsellor, Pavel Doroshenko, military attache, and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

Speeches were made at the exhibition.

Those present saw pictures showing the course covered by the Soviet Armed Forces and their achievements.

O Chin-u Sends Message

SK2202155690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1536 GMT 22 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 22 (KCNA)—Vice Marshal of the Korean People's Army O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to Soviet Defence Minister General Dmitry Timofeyevich Yazov on the occasion of the 72nd anniversary of the Soviet Army and Naval Fleet Day.

The message said:

The heroic men and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces defended the socialist motherland with honor by repulsing in time the manoeuvres of class enemies within and without to nip the socialist revolution in the bud and, in the World War II, they routed fascist Germany and Japanese imperialism by displaying unrivalled bravery and mass heroism to the full, thus defending the Soviet motherland and making a great contribution to the liberation of the oppressed peoples.

The message expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples and armies of the two countries would grow in strength and develop in the future.

News Conference at Embassy

SK2202160690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1548 GMT 22 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 22 (KCNA)—A press conference with reporters of Korea and other countries was held at the Soviet Embassy here today on the occasion of the 72nd anniversary of the Soviet Army and Naval Fleet Day.

Soviet military attache Pavel Doroshenko introduced the course traversed by the Soviet Armed Forces in the past.

Soviet Foreign Ministry Says Wall Exists

SK2302045290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT
23 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyong February 23 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry participating in a forum in Manila on February 19 declared that the concrete wall bisecting Korea really exists and he saw it for himself, according to a report.

Noting that the South Korean side contended in a far-fetched way that "there exists no such a wall" in answer to the call of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to pull down the concrete wall, he said the Soviet Union supports this call of the North side of Korea.

"I saw at first hand the very big wall near Panmunjom," he said, stressing: "It is true that there exists the wall."

The spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry told a press conference in Moscow on February 20 that the noisy advertisement about "threat from the North" during U.S. Defense Secretary Cheney's visit to South Korea is a groundless talk.

Recalling that the DPRK has taken not a few initiatives to slash armed forces in the North and the South, he said the Soviet Union considers that the removal of military confrontation in Korea will provide a favorable political phase for settling the Korean issue peacefully and fairly by the Koreans themselves.

Reducing the number of the U.S. troops on the Korean peninsula to zero will be greatly conducive to the solution of the Korean question, he added.

Polish Support for Korean Reunification Noted

SK1702102790 Pyongyong KCNA in English 1000 GMT
17 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyong February 17 (KCNA)—Polish President Wojciech Jaruzelski said he supported the proposal for Korea's reunification put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year address.

When he received credentials from DPRK Ambassador E.P. to Poland Han Ui-pyo on February 13, he said that the Korean people under the leadership of President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea had made great success in a short period, at which the peoples of Poland and other countries expressed admiration.

Talking about the impressions of Korea he had got during his visit, the Polish president mentioned the development of the relations between Poland and Korea.

31st Anniversary of PRC Cooperation Agreement

SK2102111390 Pyongyong KCNA in English 0959 GMT
21 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyong February 21 (KCNA)—MINJU CHOSON and PYONGYANG SINMUN today dedicate signed articles to the 31st anniversary of the signing

of the agreement on cultural cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China.

The Korean and Chinese peoples have become close comrades-in-arms and class brothers in the long-drawn common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism, MINJU CHOSON notes, and goes on:

The Korea-China friendship sealed in blood has further consolidated and developed through the mutual visits and meetings between the party and state leaders of the two countries in recent years.

The strengthening and development of the traditional Korea-China friendship is greatly contributing to pushing ahead with the cause of socialist construction in the two countries and defending peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

In the past the fraternal Chinese people built a new prosperous socialist China on their vast territory in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

By quelling in time the counterrevolutionary revolt last year, they have become able to defend the socialist system established by them and to vigorously advance along the road of socialism.

Now the educational work is being vigorously carried on in China to oppose bourgeois liberalisation and arm the people with patriotism, collectivism and the socialist idea.

The Chinese people trust in the leadership of the Communist Party of China with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its core and are waging a vigorous drive to consolidate the stability and unity of the country and accelerate the construction of socialist modernization, upholding the decisions of the 5th plenary meeting of the 13th Central Committee of the CPC. They are also striving to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country according to the policy of "one country, two systems."

The Korean people sincerely wish the fraternal Chinese people greater success in their struggle to build a socialist society with Chinese characteristics and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country under the guidance of the CPC.

The Cultural and Cooperative Relations between Korea and China are daily developing in the common interests of the two peoples who are stepping up the socialist construction against imperialism, stresses PYONGYANG SINMUN.

Ethiopian Leader Sends Message to Kim Il-song

SK1702043390 Pyongyong KCNA in English 0425 GMT
17 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyong February 17 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of

the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a solariety message from Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

The message dated February 13 says the Workers' Party, the government and the people of Ethiopia are very happy to welcome with great sympathy and express support to the proposal advanced by President Kim Il-song in his historic New Year address for pulling down the wall, a symbol of the division of the country, realising free travel and full-scale open door between the North and the South in all fields of politics, the economy and culture and convening a North-South top-level conference.

I, on behalf of the Workers' Party, the government and the people of Ethiopia and on my own behalf, sincerely hope that the new historic proposal will be realised to promote the peaceful reunification of Korea, the message says.

Kim Il-song Receives Finnish Envoy's Credentials

*SK2102122090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT
21 Feb 90*

[Text] Pyongyang February 21 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was presented with credentials today by Arto Mansala, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Finland to Korea.

Present at the presentation ceremony were Kim Yongnam, vice-premier and foreign minister, and an official of the Finnish Embassy in Pyongyang.

After receiving credentials, President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the ambassador.

Seminar Held on Kim Il-song Educational Work

*SK2202155890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1540 GMT
22 Feb 90*

[Text] Pyongyang February 22 (KCNA)—A seminar on "On Improving Higher Education," a classical work of the great leader President Kim Il-song, was held at the People's Palace of Culture today on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of its publication (February 23, 1965).

Present there were Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, the chairman of the Education Commission and other officials concerned.

The speakers said the classical work of President Kim Il-song is a highly important one that gives scientific answers to the theoretical and practical questions arising

in remoulding people on the communist pattern on the basis of the *chuche* idea and, particularly, in remoulding the intellectuals on a revolutionary line and indicates a way of effecting a signal turn in higher education.

They, first of all, spoke of the originality and validity of the idea and theory on working-classization and revolutionization of intellectuals expounded in the work.

The working-classization and revolutionization of intellectuals is, in essence, an undertaking for remoulding them on a revolutionary line, a work for remoulding them into true communist human beings of *chuche* type who devote their all to the party and the leader, to the country and the people, they said.

Referring to the idea and theory of firmly establishing *chuche* in education and scientific researches expounded in the work, the speakers said this idea is a revolutionary one which makes it possible to carry on the scientific and educational work in our own way in conformity with the specific conditions of the country and the interests of our people and rear revolutionary talent faithful to the revolutionary cause of our country.

Explaining the issue of improving the training of cadres indicated by the work, they said it is, in essence, an undertaking for bringing up students to be able technicians and specialists equipped with the revolutionary world outlook of *chuche* and a high degree of scientific and technical knowledge.

Outlining the vitality of the idea and theory expounded by President Kim Il-song in this work, the speakers stressed that a revolutionary turn has been effected in education as required by the reality in which the cause of modelling the whole society on the *chuche* idea has developed in depth to a new, higher stage under the wise leadership of our party.

Foreign Officials Greet Kim Chong-il's Birthday

Celebrations Held in Africa

*SK2202103890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT
21 Feb 90*

[Text] Pyongyang February 21 (KCNA)—Celebration meetings were held in different countries on the occasion of the birthday of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Addressing a celebration meeting held in Antananarivo, Madagascar, an advisor to the presidential office who is the first vice-chairman of the National Committee for the Study of the Socialist Revolutionary Charter of Madagascar and the *Chuche* Idea of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution, said:

Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is possessed of noble personality as a great thinker and theoretician and master of leadership, enjoys unbounded respect and trust of the people.

His rare wisdom and energetic guidance have brought about the development and prosperity of Korea as it is today and turned it into a country with a bright future.

Celebration meetings were also held at Kitega Medical College of Burundi and at the Korea Village in Barari District, Khartoum of the Sudan.

Party Leaders Send Messages

SK2302045790 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT*
23 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 23 (KCNA)—Messages of greetings came to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il on his birthday from Rigoberto Padilla Ruz, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Honduras, Rolando Brena Pantoha, chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Peruvian Left-Revolutionary Union, and Bhichai Rattakul, leader of the Democratic Party of Thailand.

The messages warmly congratulate Comrade Kim Chong-il on his birthday and express solidarity for the Korean people's efforts for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

A message of greetings came also from the Central Executive Bureau of the Malian People's Democratic Union.

Southern Reverence for Kim Chong-il Growing

SK2202155290 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1533 GMT*
22 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 22 (KCNA)—Feelings of reverence for dear Comrade Kim Chong-il are daily growing deeper among South Korean people.

Prof. Yi of Pusan University shared the same view with his students when they said: "It is greatest happiness to hold the dear leader Kim Chong-il in high esteem at the head of the nation." The professor told them:

This joy is deeply cherished in the minds of all our nation.

We are now faced with a sacred task to accomplish the cause of reunification free from dependence on the United States.

In order to bring this great historical cause of the nation to success, we should valiantly rise up in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence under the guidance of the leader Kim Chong-il, bearing deep in mind the pride of having him at the head of the nation.

Prof. Cho at Seoul University told his students:

Mr. Kim Chong-il is a peerless great man. It is greatest honour and happiness for our people to have at the centre of leadership Mr. Kim Chong-il, a great man of

centuries who has developed the idea and theory of chuche at the highest level with his high intelligence and extraordinary insight.

Helicopter Carries Gifts to Islet Inhabitants

SK1602110490 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT*
16 Feb 90

["Islets Overflowing With Favours of Party"—KCNA Headline]

[Text] Pyongyang February 16 (KCNA)—The pupils and children on remote islets of Korea, like those on the mainland, received great favours of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] again.

Helicopters of the Korean People's Army on February 15 carried gifts of the WPK, school items and teaching materials and commodities for islet inhabitants to the islets in the west sea.

Among the islets are So islet where there is one child, Chamae islet where there are six pupils and children and Ka islet and Tan islet.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il established a branch primary school even on the islet where there are a few pupils and bestows special love upon them.

Thursday [15 February], the pupils, children and inhabitants of the islets were full of boundless emotion and joy to meet again the helicopters associated with his deep loving care.

They greet this unforgettable festivity in February every year while living a happy life on islets, part of the socialist motherland.

Yi Chong-ok Leaves With Delegation for PDRY

SK2202105090 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT*
22 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 22 (KCNA)—A party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, left Pyongyang today to visit the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

It was seen off at the airport by Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, and the Ethiopian, Egyptian, Syrian and Soviet ambassadors to Korea.

WPK Delegation Leaves for Burkina Faso

SK2202112890 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT*
22 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 22 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] headed by Choe

Tae-pok, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, left Pyongyang today to attend the first congress of the People's Front of Burkina Faso.

It was sent off at the airport by Kim Tae-pong, deputy director of a Department of the WPK Central Committee.

LSWYK Delegations Depart for Thailand, PRC

SK2002113290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 20 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 20 (KCNA)—A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK] headed by Choe Yong-hae, chairman of its Central Committee, to visit Thailand and a delegation of ideological officials of the LSWYK headed by Kim Song-chol, vice-chairman of its Central Committee, to visit China left here today.

Latin Americans Voice Support for Reunification

SK1902211490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 19 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 19 (KCNA)—Delegates of peace organizations from Cuba, Argentina, Mexico, Brazil and other Latin American and Caribbean regions who had attended a meeting of the World Peace Council in Athens held a solidarity meeting on February 9 and published a joint statement supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

Referring to the danger of the "Team Spirit-90" joint military exercises staged by the United States and South Korean authorities, the statement points out that it is a vital question for safeguarding peace and security in Asia and other parts of the world to prevent a war and guarantee lasting peace on the Korean peninsula.

The statement says:

We fully support the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, the proposal for founding the Democratic confederal republic of Koryo, the proposal for converting the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone and other national reunification proposals and peace overtures put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We express full support to the great President Kim Il-song's new proposal to pull down the wall of division between the North and South, materialize free travel and completely open door between them, regarding it as an epoch-making proposal for peaceful reunification to bring about a fundamental turn in opening the door of Korea's reunification.

The United States must give up "two Koreas" plot and nuclear war policy and withdraw their troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea at once according to the resolution of the United Nations.

The South Korean authorities must not merely talk about "reunification" but pull down the concrete wall, the barrier of division, and refrain from pursuing "U.N. membership" to have the division of Korea internationally legitimized.

The statement expresses the belief that the world people will extend firm support to and solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone.

Newspaper on Upcoming Nicaraguan Elections

SK1902123490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1043 GMT 19 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 19 (KCNA)—The Nicaraguan people will choose the road of independence and progress in the presidential elections slated on February 25 and the results of the elections will prove this, says NODONG SINMUN today in a signed article on the Nicaraguan situation on the eve of the elections.

There is fierce confrontation between progress and reaction in Nicaragua with the general elections a week off. But the situation is developing in favour of the Sandinista government and progressive forces and unfavourable to the U.S. imperialists and anti-government forces, the paper says, and goes on:

The Sandinista government has made consistent and sincere efforts to successfully ensure the elections, but the U.S. imperialists are scheming in every way to make the opposition forces win in the elections.

The United States is trying to get Chamorro elected so as to establish a pro-American puppet government and realize its domination over Nicaragua. It is giving her a large sum of election funds for a campaign against the Sandinista government.

What is more serious is that the U.S. imperialists attempt to commit armed intervention in Nicaragua in case they fail to achieve their aim in the elections.

Some time ago, Bush said at a meeting that the fate of General Noriega of Panama should be a "lesson" for the Nicaraguan Government. This indicates that the U.S. imperialists may commit armed intervention in Nicaragua without hesitation as in Panama if the elections in Nicaragua end in their failure.

South Korea

PRC Likely To Request Financial Aid From ROK

SK2202105690 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 22 Feb 90 p 1

[Tokyo—YONHAP]

[Text] On 22 February, the KYODO news agency quoted an Asian Games Organizing Committee official as saying that China will soon send some Organizing Committee officials to Korea and Japan on a mission to ask for financial assistance, in a bid to ease financial problems caused by its plan to host the Asian Games in Beijing.

Even the Organizing Committee admitted: "Our plan is to send the officials concerned to Japan and South Korea (the ROK) to discuss unresolved problems, such as fund raising and advertisements, with the business firms concerned. However, the composition of the delegations and when to send them have not yet been decided."

Saying that rumors in Beijing had it that Wei Zizhong, deputy secretary general of the Organizing Committee, would soon visit Korea, the KYODO news agency reported that, although the Organizing Committee had explained the purpose of the visit by its officials to Korea as being "for the purpose of settling the financial problem," it seems that China will ask for financial assistance from Korea. This is given the fact that the Organizing Committee will need a total of 2.5 billion yuan to finance the hosting of the Asian Games, and that it has yet to find around 150 million yuan (about 21 billion won) of which it is short.

Further on PRC Delegation

SK2302022290 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English
23 Feb 90 p 2

[Text] A Chinese delegation will come to Seoul on March 7 to publicize the Beijing Asian Games and discuss Korea's participation in the games to be held in September, an informed Foreign Ministry source said yesterday.

The 10-member delegation will be headed by the chief secretary to Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong, who is concurrently chairman of the Beijing Asian Games Organizing Committee. It will be composed of government and committee officials.

The Chinese side has recently informed the government that it would send a "mission for external publicity" to discuss with the Korean government and sports officials issues relating to the security of Korean athletes, staff and tourists, their accommodation and transportation, among other the source said.

Consular Ties With Beijing Sought During Asiad

SK2302021590 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD*
in English 23 Feb 90 p 1

[Text] Seoul (Reuters)—Korea will try to set up consular links with China to coincide with the Asian Games in Beijing in September, a top Seoul diplomat said Thursday.

Seoul plans to send a mission of government and sports officials to Beijing soon to discuss the matter, Assistant Foreign Minister Yi Chong-pin told foreign reporters.

"The delegation will include officials from the Foreign Ministry, and they will discuss our hopes for consular functions" to be performed by South Korean attaches accompanying the team for the games, he said.

Choe Proposes Talks With PRC, Soviet Ministers

SK2302004990 Seoul *CHOSON ILBO* in Korean
17 Feb 90 p 2

[Article by reporter Kim Sung-yong: "Background of Foreign Minister Choe's Proposal for Foreign Ministerial Talks With China and the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Attention is now focused on the fact that in a television interview, Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung proposed foreign ministerial talks with the Soviet Union and China.

Minister Choe openly advanced this proposal, through the media, not through diplomatic channels. This is very different from an approach that we have taken in our pursuit of the northern diplomacy.

After pointing out that no formal diplomatic relations have been established with the Soviet Union and China, a ranking official at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said, "It was necessary to openly advance this proposal, through the media, to efficiently express our opinion."

Concerned officials unanimously pointed out that, judging that they had "made every possible effort on the front of 'silent diplomacy,'" they felt it necessary to turn the tables. Pointing out that foreign ministerial talks have been used as an efficient means of negotiations to establish diplomatic relations with countries with which no formal ties are established, officials at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs expect Minister Choe's proposal to play a significant role in improving relations with the Soviet Union and China. In the meantime, our relations with the Soviet Union and China have not shown any signs of substantial progress.

Therefore, the fact that Minister Choe advanced this proposal via television to China and the Soviet Union means that our strategy for northern diplomacy has changed because of our achievements in northern diplomacy and that our establishment of relations with China and the Soviet Union has reached a stage in which it can no longer be delayed.

We judge that Minister Choe advanced this proposal out of an urgent need to take advantage of the worldwide trend of detente, which has been shown by the U.S.-Soviet agreement to reduce troops and conventional forces in Europe and by progress in the East-West German efforts for reunification.

We also think that he advanced this proposal because it was necessary for Korea to take measures to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula under circumstances in which the restructuring of Europe has been accelerated

toward a East-West German reunification and in which the Soviet side has expressed its interest in detente on the Korean peninsula.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs said, however, that before advancing this proposal, it had not contacted the Soviet Union, China, and the United States to promote an environment for this proposal. After pointing out that last year agreements were reached to establish diplomatic relations with Algeria and Yugoslavia at foreign ministerial talks, the ministry stressed, "If such foreign ministerial talks are held, this will provide a decisive opportunity in establishing formal diplomatic relations with these countries."

On the particular issue of cooperation with the United States, the ministry pointed out that U.S. channels had not been used in our negotiations to establish diplomatic relations with the five East European countries, except when we negotiated ties with Czechoslovakia. The ministry added that this proved that our diplomatic capability had enhanced.

The Soviet Union's and China's reaction to Minister Choe's proposal likely will be confirmed by journalists based in Moscow and Beijing. However, no one knows how the two countries will react to Minister Choe's proposal.

Korea and the Soviet Union have agreed to exchange consular departments. Except for this, after putting its relations with North Korea into consideration, the Soviet Union has officially, at least, assumed a cautious attitude toward establishing formal diplomatic relations. However, scholars at the Soviet Academy of Sciences stressed the possibility of an early establishment of diplomatic relations, thus hinting that the consular relations may be upgraded to formal diplomatic relations.

Considering the fact that it has expressed great attention to the issue of Korean businesses' participation in the economic development of the Far East and Siberia, and to the issue of preventing a Korean-U.S.-Japanese-Chinese military cooperative structure against the Soviet Union from being organized, the Soviet Union is likely to use the Korean-Soviet foreign ministerial talks as a prior step toward establishing formal diplomatic relations.

Even while expressing great interest in promoting Korean-Chinese economic exchange, China has opposed the opening of trade offices that also handle consular affairs.

It is a fact that since the Tiananmen situation in May of last year, in particular, China has paid greater attention to maintaining its friendly relations with North Korea than improving its relations with Korea. With regard to the dispatch of our team and tourists to the Beijing Asian Games in September this year and the transfer of our

know-how for the games, our side expects an improvement of relations between the two countries. However, it is not clear whether China will accept foreign ministerial talks.

Therefore, because both the Soviet Union and China must put into consideration their relations with North Korea in accepting our proposal for foreign ministerial talks, we cannot expect any immediate positive reaction from them.

However, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said: We cannot expect any immediate reaction. However, as long as we have openly advanced this proposal, a possibility for realizing this proposal will be raised as circumstances change.

Based upon this judgment, despite difficulties in reality, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has decided to make all-out efforts to realize foreign ministerial talks with the Soviet Union and China by using all the possible formal and informal channels.

In connection with this, in a meeting with reporters on 16 February, Minister Choe said that he will "focus our northern diplomacy on establishing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and China" and that he will "step up direct contacts with the governments of the two countries in order to realize foreign ministerial talks."

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has also decided to use the consular department, which will soon open in the Soviet Union, as a channel for negotiating foreign ministerial talks, and to use our exchange for preparing for the Beijing Asian Games and contacts of diplomats in third countries in negotiating foreign ministerial talks with China, with which we have no diplomatic channels.

Because the proposal for foreign ministerial talks which Minister Choe advanced in an effort to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and China is linked to the issue of relations between the United States and North Korea, which have had frequent contacts since last year, this proposal may provide an opportunity for alleviating tension on the Korean peninsula if conditions become mature.

Stresses PRC, USSR Ties

SK2302060290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0540 GMT
23 Feb 90

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 23 (YONHAP)—South Korea will place its top diplomatic emphasis this year on establishing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and China, Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung said Friday.

Choe vowed to exert all possible efforts to open diplomatic ties with the two communist powers, terming it "one of the final objectives of the northern policy." Seoul's diplomatic drive to improve relations with communist-bloc nations.

He also said his ministry will attempt to realize at an early date the Foreign Ministers' talks with Moscow and Beijing that he proposed Feb. 15.

Choe was reporting to senior ruling party and government officials at a meeting chaired by President No Tae-u.

Touching on Seoul-Moscow relations, the foreign minister said his ministry will push for a government-level bilateral aviation accord and support a similar private-sector agreement, will help private companies do business with the Soviet Union and will push ahead with exchanges of dignitaries in an effort to create an environment for upgrading diplomatic ties from the current limited consular relationship to ambassador level.

Korea's position on outstanding issues involving the Soviet Union will be delivered to Moscow through the United States during June's Washington-Moscow summit, Choe said.

On China, Choe said, "negotiations are under way to set up an official channel and the government plans to improve relations with China by sending a temporary consular corp, a cultural and art performance delegation and a spectators' group to the Beijing Asian games in September."

Choe pledged to exert diplomatic efforts to arrange No's trip to Japan, which was postponed twice, this year and said his ministry will tackle major pending issues between Seoul and Tokyo, including the status of third-generation Korean residents in Japan, on the occasion of the trip.

No has directed the ministry to settle the problem of third-generation Koreans before his Tokyo visit and hinted he might refuse to make the trip unless the issue is solved.

Premier Kang on Relations With USSR, PRC

SK2302024090 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
23 Feb 90 p 1

[Text] Korea is striving to set up diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union in the near future, Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun said in an address to the National Assembly yesterday.

Kang, reporting on state affairs before the extra House sitting, also said the government will see to it that the relationship between Seoul and Beijing is further improved.

The nascent relations with East Soviet bloc countries will be promoted to the level of substantial cooperation and co-prosperity, the premier further declared.

"The government will exert its efforts to establish official ties with the Soviets in the not so distant future," Premier Kang noted.

In addition, he added, all-out efforts will be made to realize talks between South and North Korean authorities, if possible at the level of a summit to discuss national unification.

The premier disclosed that the government will study methods to translate programs for inter-Korean exchange into action. The programs, he said, include free visiting rights for separated family members of advanced age, conclusions of pacts for free visits, communications and trade, the joint development of Mt. Kumgang (located in the North) and trade of primary goods.

Touching on economic affairs, Kang said that top priorities will be given to price stability, the eradication of real estate speculation and the creation of industrial peace.

The premier asserted that the system for the use of real name in banking transaction will be implemented next year but that some clauses will be patched to reduce possible adversary effects.

The measures for the control of land ownership will be brought into effect with their original purpose intact, he added.

He presented an optimistic forecast for the economic situation in the second quarter, disclosing that the arrival of letters of credit for exports is growing steadily, while labor disputes are abating.

Kang announced, "we are paying special attention to formulating detailed measures to stabilize the problem of exorbitant housing rent."

He went on to say that the government will seek to invigorate the economy by watering down regulations on business concerns' investment in facilities, by simplifying administrative procedures and by extending the period of tax exemption for investments.

To lessen environmental pollution, a goal is being set to upgrade potable water sources across the nation to the first grade by 1992. In addition, a nationwide campaign for natural preservation will be kicked off.

As to the recent merger of the three political parties, Kang commented, "We hope that the political realignment will be conducive to the development of political culture and the stability of politics as well as to democratization."

Full Relations With USSR To Be Proposed

SK2302025090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0218 GMT
23 Feb 90

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 23 (YONHAP)—South Korea is expected to propose to the Soviet Union that their foreign ministers meet at a neutral venue to pave the way for full diplomatic ties.

Seoul is likely to officially make the proposal when Kong No-myong, the first head of the South Korean consular department in Moscow, meets Soviet officials after he takes up his newly created post on March 2, it was learned Friday.

Talks between Foreign Ministers Choe Ho-chung and Eduard Shevardnadze, which Choe publically suggested

earlier this month, would deal with establishing diplomatic ties between the two nations, among other things.

Seoul is considering U.N. headquarters during the fall general assembly session or other neutral settings for the meeting, a Foreign Ministry official said.

The official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said, "The establishment of full diplomatic relations might be advanced faster than anyone imagines on the strength of recent positive attitude of Moscow toward improving relationship with Seoul."

The government will take active steps to realize the proposed talks and deal with the issue of diplomatic ties this year, he said.

Moscow has stressed the importance of bilateral economic cooperation on the way toward diplomatic relations and Korean entrepreneurs are stepping up their business in the Soviet Union and making investment plans.

"We cannot rule out the possibility that the foreign ministers may meet as early as in the first half of the year and successful talks could clear the way to setting up diplomatic relations," the official said.

The recent opening of consular departments in Seoul and Moscow and the visits of Kim Yong-sam, co-leader of Korea's ruling Democratic Liberal Party, and tycoon Chong Chu-yong, founder of the Hyundai Business Group, next month will play a catalyst role in improving relations.

Kim's second Moscow trip, scheduled to begin March 19, is of note since it will be made in his capacity as a government party leader as a result of the merger of the ruling and two opposition parties. Kim visited the Soviet Union in June last year as an opposition leader.

Chong is scheduled to embark on his Soviet tour on March 4 to discuss detailed plans to invest in the Soviet Union, especially participation in the development of Siberia.

'Reliable' Source Cited on Ties

SK2302014690 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 23 Feb 90 p 2

[Text] The government is seeking to establish early diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union and China, but first hopes to hold summit meetings between President No Tae-u and leaders of the two superpowers.

A reliable government source, who requested anonymity, said yesterday that Seoul is now focusing its diplomatic efforts on improving relations with Moscow and Beijing in a bid to establish diplomatic ties with them during the term of President No, who is to step down in February 1993.

He noted that one of the principal purposes of the recent political reshaping, i.e. the three-party merger, lies in pushing improvement in the Nordpolitik policy and inter-Korea relations.

"So, the government will make utmost efforts to establish regular diplomatic ties with the two northern superpowers, possibly by 1992," said the source.

Citing the scheduled Soviet visits by Kim Yong-sam, a co-leader of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party, and business leader Chong Chu-yong, the source said "this year will be crucial year for the improvement of relations with Moscow."

He said Chong, honorary chairman of the Hyundai Business Group who will leave Seoul Tuesday to visit the Soviet Union, "will play an important role not only in expanding economic cooperation but in bettering general relations between the two countries."

Kim, who is to make his second Moscow visit March 19, is also expected to express Seoul's desire for further improving bi-lateral ties, he said.

Improved ties with Beijing may come slower than with Moscow, said the source, "but the Beijing Asian Games slated for September will be a very good occasion" to better relations between the two countries.

Seoul's diplomatic efforts to improve ties with Moscow and Beijing will help encourage North Korea to open its doors, he said.

In this connection, Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun said before the National Assembly that "the government will endeavor to establish regular diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and provide momentum to better ties with China before long."

A diplomatic source, who also wanted to remain anonymous, predicted the possibility of a meeting between foreign ministers of Korea and the Soviet Union this year, possibly this fall, in light of bilateral relations which have improved recently.

He added, however, Moscow has not yet responded to Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung's proposal for a meeting with his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze.

He said the dispatching of Kong No-myong to Moscow as the first Korean head of the consular department in the Soviet capital will provide momentum for a rapid improvement of bilateral relations.

He added the recently signed accord on direct air routes may lead to a government-level civil air pact, which he said could bring about establishment of diplomatic ties between Seoul and Moscow.

'Improvement' in Seoul-Moscow Relations Viewed

SK2302020890 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
23 Feb 90 p 6

[Editorial: "Signs of Seoul-Moscow Amity"]

[Text] A wave of positive signs has been sent from the Soviet Union of further improvement in the Seoul-Moscow relationship. It has been indicated that the

former hostile countries are heading for the establishment of diplomatic relations with the acceleration of economic exchanges now under way.

The recent talks between U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze in Moscow seem to have provided momentum to spur the Korea-Soviet rapprochement. In a joint statement, they expressed the desire that tensions be reduced on the Korean peninsula, supporting North-South dialogue.

But unpalatable were the related remarks made by the Soviet foreign minister, calling for destruction of the "Korean Wall" as if to echo North Korean chief Kim Il-song's New-Year message demanding the dismantling of what he termed a concrete wall dividing the two Koreas.

The Seoul government statement has expressed regret about the Soviet minister's misleading statement in step with Kim Il-song's propaganda ploy but the Soviet authorities have repeatedly reaffirmed their position, saying that there actually exists a Korean Wall, to the disappointment of the Seoul government and the people.

However, the latest indications from Moscow are not necessarily pessimistic. Shevardnadze's remarks can be construed as having a two-pronged meaning reiterating its basic position of standing behind the Pyongyang regime on the one hand and urging its leadership to start down the path of reforms and openness laid down by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on the other.

Some Soviet officials and scholars have increasingly asserted the need for substantial changes in the North to keep abreast with those sweeping Eastern Europe. One of them reportedly suggested that Gorbachev's perestroika will move eastward and North Korea must change itself just like Eastern Europe.

On the other hand, the Soviet Union seems set to take positive steps toward better relationships with the Seoul government. A leading Soviet research director has explained a policy change that means Moscow will not oppose South Korea's sole admission into the United Nations, and will not link the Moscow-Seoul relationship to that between Pyongyang and the United States and Japan. Rather its position is that there has occurred a transmutation in Moscow-Seoul relations.

In a related development, Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov has reportedly come up with a favorable response to Korean Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung's calls for meetings with his Soviet and Chinese counterparts. Gerasimov was quoted as saying that the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and South Korea could meet to discuss bilateral issues even before the two countries establish formal diplomatic relations.

The Soviet-Korean relations have rapidly warmed since the Soviet participation in the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul, followed by the establishment of limited consular ties last December and the dramatic bilateral agreement to inaugurate regular flight services between Seoul and Moscow on March 25.

The bilateral relationship will be no doubt furthered by increased participation in Soviet projects by Korean

businessmen, expansion of mutual trade volumes and increased personal exchanges at various levels. The forthcoming visit to Moscow of the ruling party's supreme member Kim Yong-sam will possibly catapult the bilateral government ties into some dramatic level of political or diplomatic relationship.

Surely, an overall Seoul-Moscow rapprochement is in sight. Yet, no one knows the exact schedule of actions by the Soviet Union, although a Soviet dignitary opined that full normalization is just a matter of time.

The Soviets' positive approach to Korea, of course, is to seek their own interests. And they have to keep up their alliance with North Korea that still poses a threat to the South and peace in Asia. Kremlin needs the craft of making friends with Seoul and of allaying the crying child in the North.

USSR's Gerasimov Interviewed on Relations

SK2202071890 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
20 Feb 90 p 3

[Interview with Gennadiy Gerasimov, spokesman for the USSR's Ministry of Foreign Affairs by TONG-A ILBO correspondent Chong Chong-mun in Manila on 19 February]

[Text] In a seminar at the "One Asia Assembly" in Manila, the Philippines, held under the auspices of the Press Foundation of Asia [PFA], Gennadiy Gerasimov, a spokesman of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the mouthpiece of the Soviet Government, seemed to be a movie star. Gerasimov is a loyal salesman of Gorbachev's diplomatic policy of new thought, and his speech and behavior in Manila are precisely glasnost. This was why those eyes seeking news in the seminar were focussed on him. Were his speech and behavior a reflection of the trend of the times? Or, were they a reflection of the Soviet Union's smiling policy toward Asia?

On the afternoon of 19 February, the first day of the seminar, this reporter met Gennadiy Gerasimov when he came out of the conference site at the convention center in Manila, after delivering a speech in the seminar and participating in a question-and-answer session there. The meeting was held for this reporter's interview.

[Chong] You look very busy. It seems to us that perestroika and glasnost have already set their course in history. Do you think that North Korea will also follow this path?

[Gerasimov] There is the chuche idea in North Korea. There is the giant tower of the chuche idea there. We do not interfere with North Korea's domestic affairs. We did not denounce Ceausescu at official meetings, even when he banned Moscow's publications, nor we did comment on it, because it was a domestic affair in Romania. We have thoroughly applied the "Sinatra Doctrine" toward North Korea, as we have in Eastern Europe. They are going their own way. It is their own way. Well, I can't tell what the result will be.

[Chong's note] His answers seemed to intentionally show his indifference to North Korea. He then suddenly asked: How many floors does the highest building in Seoul have? When this reporter answered "more than 60," he said "I have heard there is a high building which has more than 100 floors in North Korea." Then Sokolov, the USSR ambassador to the Philippines, and Yi Yong-kun, TONG-A ILBO correspondent in Hong Kong, who were present at the meeting, burst out laughing.

[Chong] You said that you saw a concrete barrier in Panmunjom. Didn't you confuse a concrete bunker with a concrete wall? A bunker is different from the barrier in Berlin, which had blocked free travel and visits between the peoples of West and East Germany.

[Gerasimov] No, that was expanded along the Demilitarized Zone. Is it a bunker?

[Chong's note] "A barrier in South Korea" has become a new hot issue on the Korean peninsula. The issue emerged after Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze remarked about it. Gerasimov asserted that there is a concrete barrier. Our government's pledge to lead the Soviet Union to correct its belief still remains unrealized. However, Gerasimov said that it is "a matter of course" that the barrier in South Korea also has the broad and symbolic meaning of a wall of division, a wall of distrust. In light of the overall atmosphere of the interview, it was clear that the so-called barrier in South Korea, which the Soviets insisted during the interview was "a barrier," also was something that should be destroyed.

[Chong] An important concern for Korea is the genuine demilitarization of the DMZ. This is because Seoul is within range of a direct attack from the North. Why do they not propose removing barbed wire along the DMZ before talking about removing the wall?

[Gerasimov] If the wall is not that serious a matter, please let it be known at the North-South negotiation table. Please do the same with regard to the issue of barbed wire. They are issues that the North and South must solve in a dialogue. What is the worth of South Korea? Its economy. Are South Koreans allowed to read North Korean newspapers? South Korea is a democratic country, is it not? The ball is in South Korea's court. Negotiations must start. What are you afraid of?

[Chong's note] Both the United States and the Soviet Union encourage dialogue between the North and the South. In their joint statement, the U.S. and Soviet foreign ministers officially supported a North-South dialogue, and the Soviet Union is attentive to the issue of the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea for the sake of a North-South dialogue.

[Chong] I remember that in his interview, Foreign Minister Shevardnadze said that, even though the Soviet Union supports the consequent withdrawal of U.S.

forces from Korea, conditions for such a withdrawal have not matured. What are those conditions?

[Gerasimov] The issue of withdrawing U.S. forces from Korea was discussed in the U.S.-Soviet foreign ministerial talks in Moscow. However, this issue must be decided in a North-South dialogue.

[Chong's note] Disarmament, the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Korea, and North-South negotiations were all referred to by Menetrey, commander of the U.S. Forces in Korea, and the last issue was mentioned by the Soviet Government. As shown, the United States and the Soviet Union show similarities in views on relations between progress in North-South relations and on the issue of U.S. forces in Korea. Also, Gerasimov said that the Korean peninsula issue can be placed on the agenda for the June U.S.-Soviet summit. It can be said that there is a plan to formally discuss the Korean peninsula issue.

[Chong] Then, what is the possibility for Korean-Soviet foreign ministerial talks? The Korean and Soviet foreign ministers can meet and hold talks in the United Nations or any other neutral place even before formal diplomatic relations are established, can they not?

[Gerasimov] The Soviet Union and Israel held foreign ministerial talks even though no diplomatic relations have been established. Also, the United Nations is an arena of dialogue where many countries can meet, but...

[Chong's note] In explaining how Soviet diplomatic policies are decided, Ambassador Sokolov, whom this reporter had met somewhere else, said that despite the CPSU's democratic reforms, the party's influence on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is still firm. Gerasimov, however, openly expressed his interest in Korea. In a speech to the "One Asia Assembly," he said that "there is no enemy of the Soviet Union in Asia" and that "improved relations between the Soviet Union and Korea is an example." He also agreed to give an interview to TONG-A ILBO. It seems that steps have quickened toward establishing diplomatic relations between Korea and the Soviet Union. The reporter could not help but be surprised at hearing a small episode that took place in this process.

Gerasimov said, "When General Secretary Gorbachev visited Lithuania, he stayed for a day at a small city called Shaula [spelling as published]. This is an industrial city where there is a television manufacturing plant. The manager of this plant complained to General Secretary Gorbachev that the finishing touches could not be applied because parts from Korea had been delayed."

Also, he joked by saying that if these parts arrive on time, diplomatic relations between Korea and the Soviet Union can be established earlier.

However, this was not a joke. He repeatedly stressed that "this is a very important issue."

In concluding the interview with him, I took commemorative pictures with him. He said, "Will you send the

pictures to Moscow, instead of your newspaper?" He added: "There is a 100-story building in Pyongyang, higher than the 60-story building." All the people there again could not help but laugh. Approximately 30 minutes had passed.

Kim Yong-sam May Be Accompanied to Moscow

SK2302074890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0653 GMT
23 Feb 90

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 23 (YONHAP)—When Kim Yong-sam, a co-leader of South Korea's ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP), visits the Soviet Union in March, he may be accompanied by a government representative, a government source said Friday.

"Kim's visit to the Soviet Union might be an important moment for the establishment of normal relations between the two nations," the source said.

"In connection with his trip scheduled for March 19, the government is considering various steps such as sending a Cabinet member-level government representative to accompany Kim to Moscow to advance normalization relations between Seoul and Moscow," the source said.

"To create a base for reunification of the Korean peninsula, Seoul is in urgent need of normal ties with Moscow and Beijing," he said. "The government should use multifarious diplomatic channels—private and political routes as well as formal channels."

Soviet Weekly Carries Criticism of Kim Il-song

SK2202114490 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean
21 Feb 90 p 1

[By correspondent Kang Pyong-tae from Moscow]

[Text] A recent issue of the authoritative government-run weekly, MOSCOW NEWS, carried an article written by a former leading figure of North Korea who resides in the Soviet Union. This figure denounced North Korea's Kim Il-song as "a dictator who massacred the people." This was the first time such an article had appeared in the Soviet press.

On 16 February, MOSCOW NEWS reprinted an article denouncing North Korea written by Mr. Kang Sang-ho. Mr. Kang, 82, a former vice-minister of the Ministry of Home Affairs [now defunct] of North Korea, is currently residing in Leningrad. This article was originally carried by the daily LENINIST BANNER, which is published in Korean by Koreans residing in the Soviet Union. In this article, Mr. Kang said, "Kim Il-song, who calls himself the great leader and father of the people, is a dictator who massacred the people just like Stalin." He concluded his article by saying, "as can be seen in the collapse of Romania's dictator Ceausescu, the last days of all dictators are the same."

When it carried this article, MOSCOW NEWS commented, "the reform in East Europe proved that information that distorts reality will some day be contradicted." This suggested that the intention of this commentary was to bring criticisms of the Kim Il-song system to the fore.

Soviet Official To Sign Sports Agreement

SK2202122690 Seoul YONHAP in English 1219 GMT
22 Feb 90

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 22 (YONHAP)—A ministerial-level Soviet sports official will visit South Korea in June to sign a sports exchange agreement between the two countries, visiting Soviet trade union leaders reportedly said Thursday [22 February].

Vladimir Shcherbakov, president of the Moscow City Trade Union Council, told South Korean Sports Minister Kim Chip that the sports exchange agreement will help promote friendly relations between the two nations, according to sports officials here.

Shcherbakov and three other Soviet trade union leaders were paying a courtesy call on Kim during their six-day visit at the invitation of a private South Korean company. The group included Aleksandr Petlin, chairman of the Moscow City Council of Trade Unions Sports Society and concurrently leader of a Soviet soccer team, Spartak, which will visit Seoul in May to have a goodwill match with South Korea's World Cup team.

An official at the Sports Ministry said South Korea and the Soviet Union agreed in principle during Minister Kim's visit to Moscow last December to sign a sports exchange accord within this year.

Kim also invited his Soviet counterpart to visit Seoul, the official said.

Shcherbakov said during their meeting with Kim that the Soviet Union wants to promote exchanges with South Korea in sports as well as in economy and politics.

Korea has signed sports exchange agreements with 24 countries.

The exchange accord, if signed, will enable the two countries to exchange athletes as well as sports science and technology, and hold friendship sports meet, the ministry official said.

Soviet Views Economic Cooperation Prospects

SK2302073690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0641 GMT
23 Feb 90

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 23 (YONHAP)—Valeriy Nazarov, head of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry's trade office in Seoul, said Friday the circumstances for bilateral economic cooperation will improve considerably after the Soviet Union and South Korea sign investment guarantee and double taxation avoidance agreements.

Speaking at a breakfast meeting sponsored by the Korea-Soviet economic association in a downtown hotel, Nazarov said the two nations should overcome language barriers and establish an efficient system for mutual business communications in order to expand economic exchanges.

Export restrictions on raw materials are aimed at preventing the Soviet Union from degrading into merely a raw material exporter, and there is very little restriction on use of Soviet raw materials by foreign enterprises in the Soviet Union, he said.

For the trade of some items, it is more efficient to contact the Foreign Trade Organizations (FTO) in each of the 15 Soviet republics rather than the central government because each FTO can trade with foreign countries freely, Nazarov said.

He said a team of Soviet officials will come to Seoul next month to open the consular department.

Korea opened its consular department in Moscow on Thursday.

More Joint Business Ventures Sought in USSR

SK2302020290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0143 GMT
23 Feb 90

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 23 (YONHAP)—Many South Korean businesses are seeking to establish joint ventures in the Soviet Union and start plant exports to the communist nation, upgrading trade from ordinary consumer items.

According to business sources, Samsung Business Group recently signed a 100 million U.S. dollar contract for a household electric appliance plant while Daewoo Electronics has a contract for a microwave oven plant and to supply parts for the ovens to be manufactured there.

In addition, leading companies such as Samsung, Daewoo and Lucky-Goldstar have received several offers each from the Soviet Union to construct factories in fields of home electronics, personal computers, communications equipments and chemicals.

Such deals are expected to be further spurred by visits to Moscow in March by Hyundai Group's founder Chong Chu-yong and ruling party co-leader Kim Yong-sam.

Chong, who is to leave March 4, will meet with Soviet economic leaders to discuss business cooperation between the two countries in general as well as Hyundai's projects, including the construction of a soap factory in Nakhodka.

Kim's trip is expected to play a significant role in promoting political and diplomatic relations between Seoul and Moscow. Seoul recently established limited consular ties with Moscow, but is seeking full diplomatic relations to be set up in the near future.

Experts here said improved Seoul-Moscow ties and a bilateral investment guarantee agreement will encourage Korean businessmen to seek joint-venture investments in the Soviet Union.

They said smaller firms will seek direct contact with Soviet enterprises, instead of going through large trading companies, if the Soviets are able to pay in dollars rather than rubles.

Daewoo To Help U.S.-Soviet Joint Venture

SK2302012290 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 23 Feb 90 p 6

[Text] Korea's Daewoo Electronics Co. has recently signed a contract with a U.S. trading house, Hagg, to provide technical assistance to Hagg's joint-venture project in the Soviet Union to assemble electronic ovens.

Under the contract, Daewoo will provide all production facilities and related technology for construction of the assembly plant in the Soviet Latvia Republic city of Risa, Daewoo officials said.

Daewoo will also exclusively supply components to the assembly plant which will be capable of producing 200,000 units of electronic ovens a year, the Korean firm officials said.

Samsung To Install Cable TV in Soviet Hotel

SK2002001790 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 20 Feb 90 p 6

[Text] The leading business group Samsung is making rapid progress in developing vast Soviet market in recent months.

Samsung concluded a \$100 million contract in January with two Soviet corporations to provide production facilities and technology for construction of a large-size video-tape recorder plant capable of turning out 500,000 units a year, Samsung officials said yesterday.

The officials said that the Korean company has already completed shipment of production facilities and components worth \$25 million.

Under the contract, they said, Samsung engineers will go to the Soviet Union to give technical assistance to the construction of the plant and to provide on-the-job training to the Soviet workers on operation of the facilities.

Soviet engineers will come to Korea to receive training on plant operation, they said.

The Samsung's plant facilities have been shipped on the direct sea route from Korea's southern port of Pusan to the Far Eastern Soviet port of Vostochiny, they said.

The \$100 million contract is the largest a Korean firm has ever signed with a Soviet company.

Samsung has also reached a provisional agreement with the Soviet companies, the Soviet Technopromimport

and the Soviet Electronimtorg, to ship \$1.5 million worth of cable television systems and know-how for operation of the system.

The Samsung's cable TV system will be installed at the 1,000 rooms of the Mezhdunarodnaya Hotel at the Soviet World Trade Center in Moscow, they also said.

The Korean business conglomerate is also seeking export of the system to other major Moscow hotels which are usually patronized by foreigners.

Samsung has also tentatively agreed with a Soviet Government agency to launch a \$4 million joint-venture project in Moscow to produce and market light industrial products in the Soviet Union, the Korean firm officials said.

Samsung is also negotiating with a Soviet state-invested fishing corporation on start of a \$3 million joint venture which will open the way for Korean fishing boats to operate in the Soviet seas.

Joint Fishing Operations With Soviets Stressed

SK2302020090 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
23 Feb 90 p 8

[Excerpts] The domestic deepsea fishing industry urgently needs to introduce new high technology and fishing methods along with fuel-efficient fishing mechanization to cope with soaring wage costs, said Kim Chae-chol, 55, new chairman of the Korea Deepsea Fisheries Association Wednesday.

Kim, concurrently chairman of the deepsea fishing firm, Tongwon Industries, said that much more emphasis should be given to fish processing to supply high value-added products to consumers.

Deepsea fishing firms should reform conventional structures and try to introduce efficient management to achieve sustained development, he said.

"Now is the time to rearrange the deepsea fishing business rather than expand business lines," he told reporters.

He emphasized joint fishing operations with Soviet partners in the Soviet Bering Sea, noting the fact that Korean fishing companies have been banned from fishing in U.S. Pacific economic waters on the grounds that marine life must be protected. [passage omitted]

As for the fishing grounds of China and Vietnam, Kim said the nation's deepsea fishing firms should try to promote marine product processing and fishing cooperation with the two socialist nations. [passage omitted]

Touching on the relations between deepsea and coastal fishing, he said it is understandable that coastal fishermen are worried about the impact of the sale of deepsea fish in the domestic fish market.

But, without deepsea fish, domestic fish prices will go up resulting in an acceleration of the opening of the domestic fish market, he said. [passage omitted]

No Cables Congratulatory Message to Kaifu

SK2002003590 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
20 Feb 90 p 1

[Text] President No Tae-u yesterday sent a congratulatory cable to Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on the victory of Kaifu's Liberal Democratic Party in Sunday's general elections.

In the cable, No also said that he expects the Japanese prime minister would display an outstanding political capability.

"I am determined to further strengthen cooperative relations with you for the cause of development in Korea-Japan relations also in the days to come," President No said in the message.

Newspaper Says No Tae-u To Visit Japan in May

OW2302060490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0441 GMT
23 Feb 90

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 23 KYODO—South Korean President No Tae-u will visit Japan May 24-26, Seoul's evening newspaper CHUNGANG ILBO reported Friday, quoting government sources.

No has put off a planned visit to Japan twice so far. He was originally scheduled to visit Japan in the autumn of 1988 but had to cancel it because of Emperor Showa's illness at that time.

The president postponed another scheduled visit to Japan in May 1989 because of Tokyo's political instability in the wake of the recruit bribery scandal.

International Symposium on East Asia Held

SK2202014990 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
12 Feb 90 pp 1,2

[Article by reporters Mun Myong-ho and Pyon Sang-kun from Santa Barbara, California, on the International Symposium on "New Order in East Asia"]

[Text] Vladlen Martynov, director of the World Economics and International Relations Institute of the USSR [IMEMO], predicted that there will be a reform in North Korea like the perestroika in the Soviet Union and that, accordingly, the totalitarian system there will come to an end eventually. He predicted this in the first international symposium on "new order in East Asia" held in Santa Barbara for three days, beginning on 1 February, under the joint auspices of TONG-A ILBO and the East Asian Affairs Research Institute of the University of California at Berkeley on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the foundation of the newspaper. He based his prediction on the following: 1) the economic stagnation in North Korea, 2) the changes in international politics, and 3) the need to prevent beforehand a movement to downgrade Kim Il-song after he dies and the need to create favorable circumstances for Kim Chong-il's rule.

The symposium was attended by representatives from the six countries of the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Japan, Mongolia, and South Korea. Most of the representatives agreed that relations between South Korea and the Soviet Union will rapidly improve. In particular, Gennadiy Chufurin, deputy director of the Oriental Studies Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, said he and his institute believe that relations between South Korea and the Soviet Union in all fields, aside from official diplomatic relations, are developing on the basis of seeking practical benefits. Saying that international relations have changed from military considerations to economic considerations, he predicted relations between South Korea and the Soviet Union also will follow this trend and, accordingly, will be developed toward political normalization—that is to say, the normalization of diplomatic relations.

Dr. Alexsey Arbatov of the IMEMO, defining North Korean society as a "time bomb," said that under the situation in which ways for political solution, including discussions to establish an organ for arms reduction, have not been provided, North Korea's demand for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea is unrealistic. He then said that, although the Soviet Government has still assumed the position of officially opposing the issue of cross-recognition of North and South Korea, the cross-recognition issue should be officially discussed as part of the political solution to the Korean question.

Dr. Arbatov advanced a proposal as one possible means of alleviating the military confrontation between North and South Korea. Taking into consideration the fact that Seoul is located in an area 40 km from the DMZ and Pyongyang is located in an area 150 km from it, Dr. Arbatov proposed that the deployment of North and South Korean military strength within 40 km from the DMZ not exceed more than 30 percent of the total military strength of each side and the deployment of their military strength within 150 km from the DMZ not exceed more than 50 percent of the total military strength of each side. In connection with the nuclear facilities in North Korea, IMEMO Director Martynov stressed that the nuclear facilities should be under the surveillance of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

In connection with the possibility of changes in North Korea, some representatives from the United States, the Soviet Union, Japan, and South Korea predicted the occurrence of a sudden change similar to the one in Romania. Among them, some stressed the need for the countries surrounding the Korean peninsula, including the United States, the Soviet Union, China, and Japan, to prepare for and cope with the possible occurrence of such a sudden change in North Korea.

However, some representatives from South Korea and the Soviet Union denied the possibility of the occurrence of a second Romanian situation in North Korea, pointing to the unique characteristics of the North

Korean society and the thoroughly controlled society of North Korea which is unprecedented in the history of the world.

In this regard, Professor Han Sung-chu from South Korea hypothetically came up with the possibility of a buffering role by U.S. forces stationed in South Korea to prevent South Korea's intervention in North Korea in case a sudden political chaos occurs there as seen in Romania.

Stressing that the stability of Northeast Asia, including the Korean peninsula, is very important to Mongolia, Gendengiyn Nyamdoo, Mongolian ambassador to the United States, proposed that an international consultative organ among the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Japan, and Mongolia, including North and South Korea, be formed to discuss ways to maintain stability in this region.

Nam Tok-u, president of the Korean Trade Promotion Association, said that the future prospects of political and economic reforms in socialist countries are uncertain and, yet, unavoidable. He proposed that the market economic bloc in East Asia receive the nonmarket economic bloc which is composed of the Soviet Union, China, North Korea, and Mongolia. He also suggested that the Northeast Asian Development Bank be established as a multinational organization to promote cooperation among these countries in this region.

Regarding Japan's military buildup, only the representatives from the United States supported it, stressing the need to share the defense role with Japan. However, all representatives from the Soviet Union, China, and South Korea expressed concern over Japan's military buildup and stressed the need to check it.

North Korea did not attend the symposium despite the hosting countries' invitation. According to Chufurin, deputy director of the Oriental Studies Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, before he left Moscow for the United States to attend the symposium, a councillor for political affairs of the North Korean Embassy in Moscow visited him and asked him to convey the North Korean side's opinion to the symposium without clarifying the reasons for its decision not to attend the symposium. According to Chufurin, the North Korean side's opinion included: 1) North Korea is greatly interested in the Korean peninsula's reunification; 2) North Korea wants to continue a dialogue with the United States and is ready to invite U.S. congressmen to visit Pyongyang to discuss the issue of U.S. soldiers missing in action since the Korean War; 3) North Korea is ready to hold talks between the high-level persons in authority of the North and South and high-level North-South military talks; and 4) the comparison of military strength between North and South Korea which has been reported by newspapers of Western countries and South Korea is not correct.

According to Wu Zhan, a representative from China, who is deputy director of the Institute of the United

States of the Academy of Sciences of China, prior to his departure from Beijing, a councillor for political affairs of the North Korean Embassy in Beijing called on him and asked him to convey to the symposium North Korea's willingness to continue dialogue with South Korea.

The symposium was conducted in the following four parts: 1) The political relations in the Pacific and their status and prospects, 2) the future of the economic cooperation in Asia and the Pacific, 3) the military strategic trend in Northeast Asia and its influence on the security in this region, and 4) the future of the Korean peninsula. The symposium was attended by four persons from the United States; three from the Soviet Union; two from China; two from Japan; two from Mongolia; and four from South Korea—Professor Han Sung-chu of Korea University, Professor An Pyong-chun of Yonsei University, Nam Tok-u, president of the Korean Trade Promotion Association, and Kim Chin-hyon, chief editor of TONG-A ILBO newspaper.

Meanwhile, in his opening address delivered on the first day of the symposium on 1 February Kim Sang-man, honorary president of TONG-A ILBO, stressed that the development of democracy and peace in Northeast Asia is possible only through the joint efforts of the countries in this region. He expressed regret over North Korean scholars' failure in attending the symposium and urged them to attend the next symposium. He also expressed the hope that such a symposium which discusses stability and prosperity of Northeast Asia will be held in Seoul or in cities of the participating countries. TONG-A ILBO will carry the major contents discussed at the symposium.

Government May Release Security Law Violators

SK2302075290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0707 GMT
23 Feb 90

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 23 (YONHAP)—A large number of repentant leftists who have served over 75 percent of their sentences are likely to be released from prison on March 1, Independence Day, a ruling party source said Friday.

"I have definitely delivered the party position to Justice Minister Ho Hyong-ku that the range of the Independence Day parole should be wider than ever before," he said.

President No Tae-u, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil, who co-lead the Democratic Liberal Party, have already agreed in principle, the source said.

Long-serving prisoners such as So Sung, a Korean resident in Japan who was convicted of espionage in 1971, and many other inmates behind bars for national security violations are likely to be on the parole list.

"In the past, the government would release prisoners who had served more than 90 percent of their prison

term on a national holiday," another party source said. "A large-scale release will be performed this time for prisoners who have served over 75 percent of their prison term in the spirit of reconciliation."

The larger than usual parole under consideration is also to mark the launching of the merger of the Democratic Justice Party, Reunification Democratic Party and New Democratic Republican Party into the new ruling party on Feb. 9, the source said.

Export Profits Down to 'Lowest Levels' in 1989

SK2302015690 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
23 Feb 90 p 8

[Text] Business concerns saw export profits dip to their lowest levels last year.

According to statistics from the Korea Productivity Center and the Korea Foreign Trade Association, production costs by export-oriented enterprises rose 4.3 percent on average last year.

However, their export unit prices dropped by 1.3 percent.

As a result, export profitability decreased 5.6 percent, the worst setback since 1986.

Export profitability increased 6.2 percent in 1986 and 2.4 percent in 1987 but dropped to minus 0.8 percent in 1988.

Last year's setback was attributed to the won's steep revaluation against the U.S. dollar and high wage increases entailed by labor-management disturbances.

The slow development of new technology also was cited as another major factor.

Business experts said that domestic enterprises are capable of imitating and assembling foreign products.

But they contended that business concerns are still incapable of developing new designs and technology.

The statistics showed that enterprises are heavily dependent on imports of principal parts and components for the manufacture of their products.

In particular, the localization ratio for video tape recorders (VTRs) stood at 79 percent last year, 20 percent for video cameras, 82 percent for facsimiles and 83 percent for personal computers.

The Korea Productivity Center and the Korea Foreign Trade Association said that printed circuit boards, optical lenses and semi-conductors used for computers and VTRs are mainly imported.

Contact With North Buddhist Leader Authorized

SK2302023690 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
23 Feb 90 p 2

[Text] Two Buddhist leaders were yesterday authorized to contact Pak Tae-ho, chairman of the central North Korean Buddhist association, to invite North Korean monks to a ceremony and symposium marking the opening of the Buddhist Broadcasting Station (BBS) in Seoul.

So Hwang-yong, chairman of the Korean Buddhist Council, and Chang Sang-mun, BBS president, will put forward a proposal for the contact through the mass media and not through any direct channel of dialogue, according to their application filed with the National Unification Board.

The ceremony will be held on May 1 with government and political leaders attending.

Their application was one of three approved by the board.

Ho Yong-pan, head of the Dusong Trading Co., was permitted to contact Pak Kyong-yun, president of the Kumgangsan Trading Co., through a Korean businessman in Hong Kong.

He hopes for trade and the setup of joint ventures for the production of textiles and garments with Pak Kyong-yun who has American citizenship.

Yi Yong-mu, chief administrator of the Taego Buddhist sect, was granted permission to contact Pak Tae-ho to dispatch an expert in tanchong, a unique coloring skill for temples.

Burma

Saw Maung Addresses Academy Trainees 21 Feb

*BK2202082990 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 21 Feb 90*

[Speech by General Saw Maung, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council and commander of the Defense Services, to trainees from the Sagaing Ywathitgyi Academy for the Development of National Groups on 21 February in Rangoon—read by announcer]

[Summary] It is a pleasure to meet with you trainees during your regional excursion. I would like to address you on the three goals that you should constantly strive for. They are:

1. To genuinely love one's country and people and to preserve and safeguard the country's independence and sovereignty, which were obtained after the sacrifice of many lives and the blood of the country's citizens;
2. To strive to preserve the spirit of unity among all national people;
3. To nurture yourselves to become good public service personnel.

You must genuinely love the country and uphold the spirit of patriotism. Correctly nurturing the country's youth is very important as it is essential to have outstanding martyrs in the national defense and construction tasks.

In this era, a country cannot remain isolated; to a certain extent, there must be relations with other countries. However, internal difficulties and external interference and threats are likely at a certain point. At that time, the leadership strength of the national martyrs who genuinely love the country and people plus the strength of the people who remain united under that leadership will become a genuinely formidable strength in facing any internal or external threat.

Looking back on our history, the colonialists enslaved our country for almost a century. We were enslaved because we lacked good leadership and unity, and our country was backward. The period of enslavement may now sound like a fable to us, but it was a nightmarish experience for our parents and their forefathers. The foreign rulers restricted our Union's citizens politically, suppressed them economically, and segregated them socially. Their suppression gave birth to a spirit of patriotism and discipline with which we obtained our country's independence once a leader emerged who was willing to sacrifice his self-interests for the country.

You who will soon become teachers are to instill discipline in your students. Please strive to instill genuine patriotism for the country and people in order to prevent a loss of the country's independence and sovereignty. You also have the important responsibility to the

country of training the youths under your charge to have good judgment and to cherish truth as they are likely to become the country's leaders in the future. There are leaders in fields such as politics, economics, social affairs, public management, and the military.

A leader must be honest and show perseverance. A person who claims to be a leader, but who is not honest and persevering and who deceives, will only last a short while, like a bubble, or show for just a moment, like fireworks. A person who does not have real qualifications, a great deal of experience, perseverance, diligence, courage, intelligence, and wisdom cannot stand up to the test of time. True nature will show when the time is up. Other than ability, it is also important to display good conduct and character.

We should live according to the teachings of our respective religions. While on this subject, I would like to point out that we once had a crisis in this country as a result of mixing party politics with religion, and we are still feeling the effects of it. Religion should not be mixed with party politics.

I would like to say a few things about politics. Just because one studies philosophy, one is not a politician. [Aung San Suu Kyi holds a degree in philosophy, politics, and economics from Oxford University.] A philosophy expert without any experience may become a politician upon entering politics, but that person will have to work very hard to become a leader. Even if one becomes a politician, that person cannot lead the country with philosophy alone. It is necessary to know and study law, management, economics, and man management [preceding two words in English], which is the art of appointing the correct person to the correct position. It is important to remember to apply one's knowledge in philosophy suitable to the conditions in one's country because the conditions in our country are different from other countries in respect to culture, tradition, customs, behavior, thinking, life-style, and nature.

Instant maturity acquired from a magic pond is found in fables; it is not possible in real life. Therefore, it is essential to constantly study in order to acquire experience, display correct and effective leadership, make sacrifices when necessary, take risks, and be able to demonstrate ability through one's work. For instance, a farmer is the master in cultivation regardless of what one knows in theory. The country's leadership is even more important. National leadership is not an easy, cheap matter. National leaders themselves have not been acknowledged as such during their lifetimes. Only after many years have they been posthumously honored as national leaders by historians.

Such was the case with King Alaung Phaya of the Third Myanmar [Burma] Empire and King Anawrattha. Some people admired them and some did not. A leader's prestige and contributions can only be assessed objectively by historians posthumously. So, please strive to nurture your students to become good, outstanding

leaders in the future. There is no shortcut to leadership in the 20th century. I would like you to take note of this fact in nurturing those under your charge.

On the subject of ensuring a lasting spirit of unity among members of the Union, members of our Union have remained united despite the imperialists' attempts to divide us. The history of the three Myanmar empires has shown that when national unity disintegrated, the country was in disarray and faced external aggression. National unity is the very life and soul of the country.

Current neocolonialism is more frightening than old colonialism. It is not easy to assess the extent to which the enemy has infiltrated our country. Therefore, none of us can remain heedless. We must remain alert and use the strength of national unity to face all internal and external threats.

The Defense Services, which have undertaken the three major causes of preventing a disintegration of the Union, maintaining national unity, and preserving sovereignty, will never be indifferent to any threat to the country. It is in accordance with history that the Defense Services should fight internal and external enemies, who are henchmen of the neocolonialism-imperialism that threatens the country, while carrying out the three major causes.

Next, I would like to urge you, trainees, to strive to become good public service personnel when you become teachers by strictly observing the laws promulgated by the state as well as the rules and regulations for public service personnel. I conclude by urging you to successfully contribute to the preservation of the country's independence and sovereignty and the development of all national groups while carrying out your three main responsibilities.

News Conference Covers Seizure of Rebel Camp

*BK1702144590 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 16 Feb 90*

[Excerpts] The Information Committee of the State Law and Order Restoration Council held its 78th news conference with local and foreign journalists at 1300 today at the reception hall of the Ministry of Defense. [passage omitted]

At the news conference, the Information Committee explained the final assault on the headquarters of the 6th Battalion of the KIA [Kachin Independence Army] and the KIA jade smuggling and drug trafficking. In explaining matters relating to the capture of the Khasan camp, headquarters of the 6th Battalion of the KIA 2d Brigade, the Information Committee said, the 51st Infantry Regiment under the Northern Military Command fought with the KIA on 11 February at 0630 and seized the headquarters of the KIA 6th Battalion together with 168 enemy huts and 20 baskets of rice.

The surrounding areas of the camp were cleared from 11 to 15 February and the following objects were captured: five bags of rice, five big bottles containing white powder which is suspected to be heroin, three small bottles, one plastic container, one plastic bag, one plastic packet, and two soap dishes containing white powder. The white powder which is suspected to be heroin is being tested and its weight being assessed.

Weapons and ammunition captured were: one 9-mm pistol; one M-20 pistol; 7,750 rounds of assorted small arms ammunition; 420 detonators; three coils of wire; 300 sticks of plastic explosives; two communications set; five English typewriters; some foreign magazines, papers, and documents; one 19-inch television set; one 16-mm movie projector; two video cassette recorders; two water pumps; five circular saws for cutting rocks and 37 pieces of jade. The weight of the jade is being assessed. [passage omitted]

Next, the Information Committee replied to questions from newsmen. In response to questions from the ASAHI SHINBUN and TASS correspondents, the Information Committee said the Khasan camp of the KIA is located between Mogaung and Hpakan and is about 30 miles northwest of Mogaung.

In response to a question on the authenticity of rumors about the arrest of about 40 persons from political parties, including many People's Assembly candidates, the Information Committee said that the rumors were not true; only nine people, including six People's Assembly candidates, have been called in for interrogation by the National Intelligence Bureau. Among the nine, one person has already been interrogated and the other eight are being interrogated. If they are found guilty of breaking the law, legal action will be taken against them, but if not, legal action will not be taken. [passage omitted]

The news conference ended at 1400.

Cambodia

Sihanouk Ends Ten-Year Exile, Returns Home

*BK2302064090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0617 GMT
23 Feb 90*

[By Michael Adler]

[Text] Samrong District, Cambodia, Feb 23 (AFP)—Former monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk ended a decade of exile Friday [23 February] and said upon setting foot in Cambodia that he had returned to the country he loved.

His voice cracking with emotion, the 68-year-old prince, who fled Phnom Penh in 1979 as Vietnamese troops invaded, said: "You must believe me when I say I love my country."

Speaking to reporters at a crossing point on the Thai-Cambodian border in the northwest Cambodian province of Oddar Meanchey, the prince said he would live in territory his guerrillas had seized from the Vietnam-backed regime.

"There is no reason for me to be outside Cambodia," he said.

The prince left after a 50-minute news conference with his wife, Princess Monique, their pet poodle Mickey and an entourage of about eight people.

They were headed for a site about 10 kilometers (six miles) from the border named Sereipheap, his advisors said.

Prince Sihanouk is accustomed to staying in top hotels and government residences as he tours the world from his Beijing base, but he said he would be living a life away from luxury with the "small citizenry."

Some 100 journalists at the border were not allowed to go with the prince further into Cambodia.

In his remarks, the prince said his troops had captured two Vietnamese soldiers in northwestern Cambodia, which he said was proof that Hanoi's announced military withdrawal in September was a farce.

The prince claimed that a 31-year-old Vietnamese lieutenant and an enlisted man, about 20, were captured in Battambang Province this week.

His return comes two days after he and the prime minister of the Phnom Penh government, Hun Sen, agreed in Bangkok on the formation of a supreme national body to unite the warring parties and end Cambodia's decade-long war.

It was the closest the two leaders have come to a peaceful settlement of the war, which started after Vietnam invaded Cambodia in December 1978 to topple a Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge regime and install a client government.

The Khmer Rouge, accused of genocide during its four-year rule, is now the strongest faction in a tripartite resistance coalition which also includes Prince Sihanouk's followers and a group headed by former Premier Son Sann.

A future role for the Khmer Rouge is the main obstacle to a settlement due to fears that it may try to return to power.

Fighting was reported to be raging in northwestern Cambodia at Svay Chek, about 100 kilometers (62 miles) south of here, as Phnom Penh's forces and resistance fighters jockeyed for position ahead of peace talks in Jakarta next week.

Prince Sihanouk has been in exile for two decades, except for three years spent under house arrest in Phnom Penh during Khmer Rouge rule.

He is the last of the three resistance faction leaders to visit territory seized from the Phnom Penh government since the announced Vietnamese pullout in September.

The prince, who is overall leader of the resistance Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK), is the first to return to Cambodia to take up residence.

Diplomats said his presence in Cambodia was far more significant than that of the other faction leaders, Khmer Rouge chief Khieu Samphan and Mr. Son Sann.

Prince Sihanouk is considered key to any Cambodian settlement due to his prestige and wide acceptance by the warring parties.

The prince left Cambodia the day before the Khmer Rouge was toppled on January 7, 1979, following the Vietnamese invasion.

He has made annual trips since 1982, when the guerrilla coalition was formed, into areas in Cambodia near the Thai border to receive ambassadors presenting credentials to the CGDK, which the United Nations recognizes as Cambodia's legitimate government.

Prince Sihanouk became king of Cambodia in 1941 at the age of 19. He led his country to independence from France in 1953, ruled as head of state after abdicating as king in 1955 and was toppled by a U.S.-backed coup in 1970.

He returned as the Khmer Rouge's head of state in December 1975 when the Marxist group took power but was placed under house arrest in April the following year.

Heng Samrin Receives Libyan Envoy's Credentials

*BK1802105590 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Feb 90*

[Text] On the evening of 16 February at the former royal palace, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of State, received credentials from (Salim Muhammad al-Musni) who has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the State of Cambodia.

On that occasion, Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin expressed a warm welcome to (Salim Muhammad al-Musni) and said that his diplomatic mission was a significant contribution to further strengthening and expanding the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the two countries for the interests of our two peoples and world peace.

The comrade general secretary thanked the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for supporting all political solutions to the Cambodian problem and opposing the return of the

genocidal Pol Pot regime. He also highly valued Libya's stance in opposing imperialism.

Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin also informed the envoy of the military situation along the western border of the motherland following the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese army volunteers from Cambodia and of the political solution to the Cambodian problem.

On the same occasion, (Salim Muhammad al-Musni) said that although the Libyan and Cambodian people live far apart, the Libyan people have always supported the Cambodian people in their struggle against colonialism, imperialism, and the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime in particular. He said that he would strive to successfully fulfill his diplomatic mission in Cambodia in contribution to strengthening and expanding the bonds of solidarity and friendship between the two people even more firmly and fruitfully.

(Salim Muhammad al-Musni) also informed the comrade general secretary about the developments in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya under the wise leadership of President Qadhafi.

Hun Sen Returns From Trip to Thailand 23 Feb

*BK2302061290 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 23 Feb 90*

[Text] After successfully paying an official visit to the Kingdom of Thailand, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister of the State of Cambodia, together with his delegation, returned home safely at 1030 on the morning of 23 February.

Greeting Comrade Hun Sen at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Nguon Nhel, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Phnom Penh Municipal Party Committee; Comrade Say Chhum, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and agriculture minister; Comrade General Tie Banh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and defense minister; Comrade General Sin Song, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and interior minister; and the comrades members and alternate members of the party Central Committee, ministers, deputy ministers, and leaders of party, state, front, and mass organizations in the central region and in Phnom Penh.

Also on hand at the airport to welcome the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers were the comrades

ambassadors, charges d'affaires, advisers, and representatives of various embassies in Cambodia.

Bou Thang Delegation Visits Preah Vihear

*BK2102095590 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 Feb 90*

[Summary] "A party and state delegation headed by Comrade General Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chief of the General Political Department of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces, paid a working visit to Preah Vihear Province where it spread the resolutions of the 10th plenum of the fifth party Central Committee and met cadres, combatants, and inhabitants. Accompanying Comrade Bou Thang were Mrs. Ho Non, member of the party Central Committee and minister of industry; Comrade Pav Hamphan, vice chairman of the Central Committee's Propaganda and Education Commission; and several other cadres from the central ministries and offices."

During the four-day visit to Preah Vihear Province, Comrade Bou Thang spread the party Central Committee plenum's resolutions by stressing the situation of the Cambodian revolution in 1989, especially the situation following the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops, and important tasks to be implemented in 1990. He also explained the major international developments and the diplomatic struggle to cadres in the local party committees and people's committees.

The delegation also visited the people and distributed gifts to them in various communes. While visiting cadres and combatants of military units of Preah Vihear Province, Bou Thang urged them to continue heightening their determination and readiness to successfully carry out the 1990 strategic tasks, contributing to defending the motherland and the gains of society and participating in the people's war to prevent the genocidal Pol Pot regime from returning to power.

"The delegation returned safely to Phnom Penh on 19 February 1990."

Men Sam-an Visits Kompong Chhnang Teachers

*BK1702102590 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 17 Feb 90*

[Text] On the afternoon of 14 February, while on the trip to publicize the resolutions of the 10th session of the fifth party Central Committee in Kompong Chhnang Province, Comrade Mrs. Men Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Organization Commission, visited and had cordial talks with about 2,300 teachers, student teachers, and students at the pedagogics and critics school in the province.

On that occasion, Comrade Nut Sen, head of the Education Service in Kompong Chhnang Province, spoke on the development in educational field in the past more

than 11 years. He pointed out the enthusiastic contribution made by cadres, personnel, teachers, and students in the cause of defending and building localities in the province. As a matter of fact, in the past more than 11 years, 233 students volunteered to serve the army ranks. The local authorities also distributed leaflets to persuade misled persons to return to the national fold. They also visited and presented gifts to families of the fallen and disabled combatants and workers on all national day and festivals.

In reply, Mrs. Men Sam-an warmly acclaimed the industrious efforts of cadres, personnel, teachers, and students in contribution to defending and building the motherland to make it firm and develop rapidly.

She spoke on the new developments took place in our country in 1989, particularly the events following the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia. She said that although the enemies have more vigorously launched adventurous activities to sabotage us, we have been able to maintain our position of strength and mastery on the battlefield.

Mrs. Men Sam-an also exhorted teachers, student teachers, and students to strive to preserve the province's good prestige in the field of education, maintain national and international unity, and more actively take part in guarding schools and defending the state property.

Chea Soth Chairs Meeting in Kompong Cham

*BK1702105690 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 16 Feb 90*

[Text] A ceremony to close the meeting summing up the outcome of the 1989 administrative work and setting targets for implementation in 1990 was held on the morning of 15 February at the office of the Kompong Cham Provincial Party Committee under the chairmanship of Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Also attending the closing ceremony were Comrade Hun Neng, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Kompong Cham Provincial Party Committee; Comrade Chea Chanto, alternate member of the party Central Committee and minister of Planning; Comrade Sar Not, deputy minister attached to the cabinet of the Council of Ministers; many comrades leaders of the provincial and district party committees and armed forces.

During the three-day session, the participants thoroughly evaluated all emulation activities to implement the 1989 state plans which have given many good experiences for serving the cause of the nation and people.

The meeting also conferred the rank of lieutenant colonel on a provincial military officer and two major ranks on two other officers; the laurel banner of the

Council of Ministers on the province's industry department; the first-class-combatant orders on 38 individuals; labor medals on 18 individuals; the 1989 outstanding work medals on six individuals; the Council of Ministers' citation banners on 18 individuals and citation letters on 20 individuals; the province's citation banners on six individuals; and the laurel banner of the women's association central committee on the provincial women's association. Moreover, the meeting conferred the province's laurel banners on six units outstanding in emulation work; laurel banners on Tbong Khmum, (70 Reang Euv), Kang Meas, and Dambe Districts outstanding in economic work; and citation banners on 42 units.

Speaking on that occasion, Comrade Chea Soth highly commended the feats scored by cadres, combatants, and people in Kompong Cham Province in 1989, thus bringing all-round progress to the province.

Comrade Chea Soth also spoke on new developments in the world, particularly the all-round progress made by our State of Cambodia in 1989 as well as in the period following the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese army volunteers.

The comrade vice chairman of the Council of Ministers also exhorted all participants to strive to further strengthen and build the armed forces of all categories both quantitatively and qualitatively. Moreover, it is imperative to pay particular attention on the livelihood of the people, strive to fulfill and even overfulfill the state-party plans on the purchase of foodstuffs, and particularly to bravely sacrifice everything in order to check all attempts for genocidal Pol Pot regime to return to power.

Phnom Penh 'In Full Control' of Svay Chek Area

*BK2302115090 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1100 GMT 23 Feb 90*

[Text] According to the field command, at 1400 today, 23 February, our Armed Forces and people of Banteay Meanchey Province, while vigorously expanding their close cooperation, enhanced their high sense of responsibility in the task of national defense and succeeded in completely recapturing the Svay Chek position. We are now in full control of this area.

More details will be provided later on.

Students Sent to CSSR Take Refuge in Austria

*BK1802075090 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
18 Feb 90 p 2*

[Text] Eighty Cambodian students sent to study in Czechoslovakia by the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin regime have taken refuge in Austria this month.

In a statement released yesterday, Prince Norodom Sihanouk said Mr Pol Chhom, president of the Sihanoukist Party's Austrian Branch in Linz, had informed

him about the students through a letter received in Phatthaya [Thailand] last Sunday.

PRACHEACHON Editorial on Party Building

*BK1802131790 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 17 Feb 90*

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "All of Us Must Resolutely Take Part in Building and Defending Our Party in Order To Successfully Fulfill the Historic Mission To Lead Our Beloved Cambodian Motherland"—date not given]

[Text] Through the past stages of revolutionary struggle and particularly the 11-year rebirth of our people, it is clear that the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] is the sole force which has led the revolutionary struggle to score one victory after another in the cause of building an independent, peaceful, and prosperous Cambodia in which the people become the real masters of the nation and their own destinies.

In the course of its birth and growth, the party has passed through many stages of tests and trials while making many brilliant records in the pages of history. Sometimes it encountered bitter and miserable times when the Pol Pot opportunists had infiltrated the party, usurped the party leadership role, betrayed the party, and almost totally ruined the party, thus turning the entire national society upside down and plunging the nation and people into the abyss of genocide.

Following Liberation Day on 7 January 1979, the party has been rebuilt politically, ideologically, and organizationally on the basis of adherence to Marxist-Leninist fundamentals which have been actively and creatively blended with the existing national situation and terrains, the people's traditions and customs, and the contemporary developments.

With each passing day, the party's leading role has taken deeper roots within the revolutionary movement of the masses in the localities. Tens of thousands of our party members in the armed forces, police force, production and service units, and all other work sectors in the central region down to the outlying remote countryside have been actively leading the masses to attack the enemies and to defend and build the country.

The party organizations at all levels have been developed quantitatively and qualitatively and constantly trained and educated in their roles, work procedures, and essence of the lifestyle meetings. They have gradually enhanced the leadership capability in realizing the party's political tasks and strengthening and expanding the party's strength.

However, looking at the requirement of the urgent tasks in the stage when Cambodia's own strength changed from a dual force into a single force which must confront [words indistinct] complicated struggle against the enemies and in a situation when our society is implementing a new economic policy, there still exist some defects in

the party work that the party is resolutely striving to overcome with the aim of constantly ensuring that the quality and efficiency of the party leadership is constantly preserved, safeguarded, and enhanced in all circumstances.

For example, although the party organizations at all levels have been built and consolidated, they are not thoroughly and evenly firm. The level of their knowledge and sense of responsibility for the implementation of the party's resolutions and principles and the state's laws is not equal and they have not yet been able to implement the assigned tasks simultaneously. Particularly, there still exist such habits as working only as much as the next person, regarding all kinds of work as habitual, and carrying out only the work to which one is accustomed. At the same time, some local party organizations have not yet blended the party expansion work with the three revolutionary movements of the masses nor concentrated their attention on the various important spearheads, such as the combatants, (?academics), specialists, workers, and direct producers.

More than ever before, the party is now shouldering the heaviest but most noble tasks in deciding the national destiny. For this reason, it is imperative for all of us to have a unanimous view on the significance of the party building work and the party's work. The key issue is that our party cadres and members must preserve the model of our revolutionary ethics and traits, link close to the mass movement, and correctly abide by the party's policies and lines and the state's laws. They must clearly display their models in making lofty sacrifices for the motherland and in having firm and unswerving views and ideals; clearly differentiate friends from foes; have no illusion over the progress of the nation; and not be too complacent in times of victory nor discouraged or daunted in time of difficulties. They must do anything possible to successfully respond to the two slogans: everything is for serving the battlefield; everything is for enhancing the people's trust in the new regime.

At the same time, the party's leading organizations at all levels must pay more attention to the work procedures; expand the work to control party members; regularly and strictly carry criticism and self-criticism to enhance leadership quality; and make every effort to turn themselves into a genuine core for leading the mass revolutionary movement to attack the enemies, defend national achievements, and prevent the recurrence of the genocidal Pol Pot regime, as well as the movement to build an independent, peaceful, prosperous, and glorious Cambodian motherland.

Sihanouk Sees SRV, Hun Sen as 'Obstacles'

*BK1902063490 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic
Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 18 Feb 90*

[Text] In a 13 February written reply to a UPI correspondent, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the Cambodian national resistance forces and president of Cambodia, said that the maneuvers by the SRV and Hun Sen

are great obstacles blocking a just solution to the Cambodian problem for the present and the future. The positions of the national resistance forces and Hun Sen are very far apart. Therefore, one cannot hope to solve the complex Cambodian problem quickly. The so-called Cambodian problem is certainly not a problem between Cambodians. It is a problem between the SRV, which wants to impose its colonialist yoke and Vietnamize Cambodia, and the Cambodian nationalists, who have the sacred duty of resolutely fighting Vietnamese colonialism in any form or aspect.

Battle Successes of 14 Feb Attack Reported

BK1902054890 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 18 Feb 90

[Text] On 14 February, our Cambodian national resistance forces attacked a battalion position belonging to the Vietnamese enemy and puppets in Kbal Toek Commune, Toek Phos District [Kompong Chhnang Province] and completely dismantled administrative networks in the Kbal Toek Commune. We killed eight enemy soldiers and wounded 15 others; destroyed a Goryunov machine gun, 20 AK's, two SK rifles, and some war material; and seized two 60-mm mortars, two Goryunov machine guns, an RPK gun, two light machine guns, a B-40, five B-41's, 15 AK's, four pistols, a carbine, a C-25 field radio, various types of ammunition, and a quantity of war material.

We liberated nine villages—Tang Khlaoch, Thmei, Krasang Dos Laoeng, Vihear Bet Meas, Moung, Kla, Tang Svay, Chheuteal, and Ngoy—and freed nine village officials and 30 Cambodian soldiers.

VONADK Reports Protests in Battambang

BK2302014490 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 22 Feb 90

[Excerpt] From 12 to 14 December, inhabitants, students, and low-level administrators, soldiers, and militiamen who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese enemy in Battambang protested against the rising prices of commodity goods and deteriorating value of the Vietnamese puppet regime's riel currency, demanding that the Vietnamese enemies and puppet ringleaders in Battambang improve their living conditions. [passage omitted]

Commodity Prices Said To Surge in Phnom Penh

BK1802104990 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 17 Feb 90

[Text] The situation in Phnom Penh in the past month has become very chaotic due to rising prices of commodity goods and sinking value of the Vietnamese puppets' riel currency.

A sack of rice weighing 100 kilograms, which a few months ago cost only a little more than 4,000 riels, now costs 15,000 riels.

Cost of commodity goods in rural markets is also very high. For example, at Prey Totoeng market in Kompong Cham Province, one kilogram of rice costs 80 riels.

Many traders have closed down their businesses. They said that they do not want to sell their goods bought with foreign currencies for the puppet regime's depreciating riel currency.

On 2 and 4 February, in an area along the Mekong River in Prek Sangke village of Peam Krisna commune, in Stoeng Trang District, and in Kompong Cham town, relatives of one-eyed Hun Sen, lackey of the Vietnamese, brought two minibuses of the riel banknotes from Phnom Penh to these areas in order to exchange them for gold. Puppet Hun Sen's relatives have a lot of riel banknotes because they were able to collect these banknotes at will from Phnom Penh for bartering with gold in the countryside, particularly in areas near their hometown in Stoeng Trang District.

The people living in Kompong Cham town, in Peam Krisna commune, and in Stoeng Trang District know this very well. The people have jointly opposed Hun Sen's relatives in Peam Krisna and Prek Sangke in order to prevent them from plundering the people's gold.

Laos

Western Media's 'Groundless Allegations' Viewed

BK2302102090 Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT
23 Feb 90

[Text] Vientiane, Feb 23 (KPL)—In face of the intensification of ill-intended and groundless allegations recently made by certain Western media about the bombing by governmental armed forces of Laos against defenceless villagers in the north of Laos, KPL news agency refutes all these accusations and considers them as defamation against the Lao people.

Some media with sensationalism in tendency even claimed that chemical weapons were used against innocent villagers. Such fantasy sounded like a groundless claim by Western sources a few years ago about the yellow rain which was proved to be no more than a pure ill-intended concoction whose sole purpose is to discredit the image of Laos in the international scene.

Since the foundation of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic], its government has always stuck to the policy on national concord, unity and equality among all the ethnic groups throughout the country.

The presence of hundreds of diplomats, international workers, foreign traders and travelers in all parts of Laos prove that the Government of the Lao PDR does not have anything to hide. With this in mind, its open policy

introduced a few years ago is aimed at drawing the attention of the international community to the present problems of Laos and to encourage its contribution to the national development challenge.

Hun Sen Stops in Laos, Meets Phoun Sipaseut

*BK2302015690 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 23 Feb 90*

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the State of Cambodia, stopped over in Vientiane on his way home from Bangkok on board a special Thai Air Force plane after ending a two-day visit to Thailand at the invitation of General Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand. During his trip, on 21 February, Hun Sen met with Prince Sihanouk. Accompanying him and his delegation from Bangkok were General Phat Akkhanibut, inspector general of the Thai Army and representative of General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, acting Armed Forces supreme commander and Army commander in chief of Thailand.

Council of Ministers Chairman Hun Sen was warmly welcomed upon his arrival at Wattai Airport by Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; Maisouk Saisompheng, head of the Office of the Council of Ministers; Thongloun Sisoulit, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and many high-ranking cadres concerned. Long Kem, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the State of Cambodia to Laos, was also on hand to welcome him at the airport.

At Wattai Airport, Council of Ministers Chairman Hun Sen thanked Gen. Phat Akkhanibut and his party for accompanying him on his trip. Through Gen. Phat Akkhanibut, Hun Sen conveyed best regards and profound thanks to Prime Minister Gen. Chatchai Chunhawan and Gen. Chawalit Yongchaiyut for the conveniences and warm welcome provided during his visit to Thailand.

On the evening of the same day, Hun Sen and Phoun Sipaseut met and exchanged views on many issues. Hun Sen briefed Phoun Sipaseut on the success of his visit to Thailand and on the result of his meeting with Prince Sihanouk which dealt with the settlement of the Cambodian conflict through political and peaceful means. Phoun Sipaseut wholeheartedly hailed Hun Sen's visit to Thailand, saying that it aided in attaining a quick settlement to the conflict in Cambodia. Later, Phoun Sipaseut held a banquet in a warm atmosphere in honor of Hun Sen and his delegation, welcoming the success of their trip to Thailand.

Departs Vientiane

*BK2302124690 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 23 Feb 90*

[Text] This morning, Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the State of Cambodia, and his party left Vientiane by a special plane for Phnom Penh after making a one-night stopover in Vientiane following his visit to Thailand to meet with Prince Sihanouk in Bangkok on 21 February.

Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; Maisouk Saisompheng, minister and head of the office of the Council of Ministers; Thongloun Sisoulit, deputy foreign minister; and several cadres concerned saw off Council of Minister Chairman Hun Sen and his party at the airport. Long Kem, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the State of Cambodia to Laos, and embassy staff members were also on hand to send off the delegation.

News sources said that good results had been achieved during the visit to Thailand, which will lead to the settlement of the conflict on Cambodia, as spelled out in the joint statement signed by Council of Ministers Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk in Bangkok on 21 February after two rounds of meetings.

In the joint statement, the two sides agreed in principle on three points. They agreed a UN role in Cambodia at an appropriate level is necessary and must be encouraged. The two sides agreed that the setting up of the national supreme council is necessary and constitutes a symbol of national unity and democracy for Cambodia. The three-point principle will be discussed in further detail in the near future.

Article Supports Hun Sen's New Proposal

*BK1302123990 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 12 Feb 90*

[PASASON Article: "Support All Constructive Proposals and Initiatives Aimed at Rightly Resolving the Cambodian Problem"; undated]

[Text] The British paper, FINANCIAL TIMES, on 26 January published the interview given by Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the State of Cambodia, on a plan for a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

Hun Sen said: First, Cambodia accepts the participation by the United Nations. Second, Cambodia is prepared to leave in place two governments which control two regions of the country. These two governments, however, must relinquish part of their authority to the United Nations; jointly safeguard sovereignty, peace, and order in Cambodia; and control Cambodia's daily socio-economic life. In particular, these two governments must enforce laws and maintain peace and order prior to the general election. Neither of the two governments should

legislate or act to obstruct the UN role agreed upon, and they must not impede elections. There would be international control over the cessation of military assistance and a cease-fire. Third, a national council would be set up with the two governments participating. The State of Cambodia agrees that this council should represent Cambodia and even that it should occupy Cambodia's UN seat.

Hun Sen also said: We can settle the problem this year. Any political solution which does not guarantee the non-return of Pol Pot is not acceptable to us. This proposal set forth by the State of Cambodia has once again demonstrated its good intention and sincere desire to settle the conflict through negotiations. The decision to let the United Nations actively participate in settling the Cambodian conflict has opened the door for the Cambodian people to demonstrate their desire through the general election under the international control. This is a new proposal compared with that of Australia and can bring more progress if all parties concerned will take appropriate steps in line with those of the Cambodian Government which will include the participation in the coming Jakarta informal meeting.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] always supports every constructive proposal and initiative aimed at finding the right and fair solution to the Cambodian problem. In his interview by Swedish correspondents on 2 February, Kaysone Phomvihane, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR, said that the Cambodian problem must be settled through correct, just, and reasonable political means in conformity with the reality in Cambodia and in response to the just aspirations of the Cambodian people, thus benefiting peace and stability in this region. This method must guarantee the Cambodian people's rights to self-determination through genuinely democratic, free, and just elections with effective participation of the United Nations. Two key questions agreed upon at the informal meetings in Jakarta must be resolved. The withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia must be carried out in conjunction with preventing the genocidal Pol Pot clique from returning to power in Cambodia. The Vietnamese volunteer forces have been totally withdrawn from Cambodia for more than four months. The remaining key issue is to prevent an outbreak of civil war and to prevent the genocidal Pol Pot clique from returning. Everyone knows that the government of the State of Cambodia is administering and in full control of the situation in the entire country. The demand for the dismantling of the Cambodian Government so that a quadripartite government can be set up is, in essence, aimed at legitimizing the role of the Khmer Rouge and creating conditions for them to return to power. The Cambodian Government has declared its neutrality and has consistently showed its good intentions by accepting the important role of the United Nations in settling the Cambodian problem through peaceful means. The Cambodian Government's correct stance and well-intentioned posture have helped open ways for exploring

an overall political settlement to the Cambodian problem. The LPDR believes that the United Nations should play an important role in the settlement of the Cambodian problem. However, the United Nations must respect the independence and sovereignty of Cambodia. It must never become an occupying force to administer Cambodia—an act running counter to the UN Charter. The United Nations should leave the UN Cambodian seat vacant or give it to the Supreme Council of the State of Cambodia, which will be set up in Cambodia in accordance with the proposal advanced by Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia. The LPDR supports all constructive proposals and initiatives—no matter where they come from—aimed at resolving the Cambodian problem in a fair and correct manner. We will do our utmost to contribute to settling this problem.

KPL Cites Hun Sen-Sihanouk Joint Communique

*BR2202113590 Vientiane KPL in English 0929 GMT
22 Feb 90*

[Text] Vientiane, Feb 22 (KPL)—The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk signed a joint communique following their full-day talks yesterday in Bangkok (Thailand). The 3-point communique was historic in so far as it was the first time ever that a communique was issued since their first meeting, according to the foreign sources received here.

This communique says that the two sides have agreed on: firstly, the UN role in the process of solving the Cambodian issue; secondly, the establishment of a supreme body to work on a solution to the Cambodian issue; and thirdly, the continuation of the future dialogues in order to implement the two previous points.

Chairman Hun Sen arrived in Bangkok yesterday morning from Vientiane, at the invitation of Thai Premier Chatchai Chunchawan to meet with Prince Sihanouk who is on a current visit to Thailand.

The communique is considered as an important step forward and a good prospect for the next informal meeting due to be held on February 26-28, in Indonesia on the settlement of the Cambodian issue. This is to prepare an international conference on Cambodia to be organised on France's initiative.

Before leaving Vientiane for Bangkok, Chairman Hun Sen had a talk with his Lao counterpart Kaysone Phomvihane, who has confirmed the Cambodian chairman Laos' full contribution towards the settlement of the Cambodian issue.

Hun Sen is arriving here this afternoon on his way home.

Cambodian Organizational Board Leader Visits**Received by Counterpart**

*BK2202055590 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 21 Feb 90*

[Text] Yesterday afternoon [20 February], Oudom Khatti-gna alternate Political Bureau member, secretary, and head of the Organizational Board of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, received in Vientiane, a courtesy call from a delegation of the Organizational Board of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee led by Ms. Men Sam-an, Political Bureau member, secretary, and head of the Organizational Board of the Party Central Committee.

The meeting between guest and host proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship. Discussions were aimed at promoting and expanding more fruitfully the special relations and cooperation between the two organizations. The two sides also exchanged views on relations between the two countries in party building, training cadres, and consolidating the organizational apparatus in the future.

Received by Vientiane Mayor

*BK2302101490 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT
23 Feb 90*

[Text] Vientiane, Feb 23 (KPL)—Sisavat Keobounphan, Politburo member of the LPRP CC [Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee] and mayor of Vientiane, received here yesterday the visiting delegation of the Organisational Board of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [PRPK] led by its head, Ms. Men Sam-an, who is also Politburo member of the PRPK CC.

Questions relating to further strengthening the special relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries were discussed. They both exchanged views pertaining to the questions of relations and cooperation in the framework of the organisational activity of the two countries.

Nouhak Phoumsavan Receives Cambodia's Mat Ly

*BK2302101890 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT
23 Feb 90*

[Text] Vientiane, Feb 23 (KPL)—President of the People's Supreme Assembly [PSA] of Laos Nouhak Phoumsavan, yesterday received a courtesy call by Mat Ly, vice president of the National Assembly of the State of Cambodia, who is on a current visit here.

The PSA president, on the occasion, spoke of the increasing development of the special solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two countries' parties and governments as well as effective cooperation between the two assemblies. He further acclaimed the

achievements in national defence and construction the Cambodian army and people have made over the past years.

Supporting all goodwill proposals of the State of Cambodia in seeking a peaceful solution to its national issue, Nouhak Phoumsavan confirmed to his Cambodian guest Laos' efforts to contribute to an early settlement of the Cambodian problem in the interest of peace, independence, and cooperation in the region.

PRC Foreign Trade Minister Arrives for Visit

*BK2302100490 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT
23 Feb 90*

[Text] Vientiane, Feb 23 (KPL)—A delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of the People's Republic of China led by its minister, Zheng Tuobin, arrived here yesterday for a five-day visit to the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic].

While here, the Chinese delegation will meet and exchange views with its Lao counterpart. An agreement on economic, scientific, and technological cooperation and a protocol on goods exchange and clearance between the ministries of the two countries are expected to be reached. Besides, the delegation will also visit some production bases and places of interest in Vientiane.

The delegation was met at the airport by Phao Bounnaphon, minister of Lao foreign economic relations and trade.

Chinese Ambassador to Laos Liang Feng was also present at the airport.

Philippines**Aquino Orders Probe Into Death of American**

*HK2302075590 Hong Kong AFP in English 0753 GMT
23 Feb 90*

[Text] Manila, Feb 23 (AFP)—President Corazon Aquino Friday ordered an investigation into the killing of an American geologist in the Philippines amid conflicting indications about who were responsible for the murder. John Robert Mitchell of Fairbanks, Alaska, his Filipina wife Marilou and his father-in-law Silvino Chatto were killed and robbed in an ambush by unidentified gunmen on Bohol island Wednesday.

The Philippine military said communist New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas were responsible for the killings, but U.S. diplomats said the gunmen could just be thieves. No one has claimed responsibility for the attack.

"I have directed police and military authorities to speed up investigation of the slaying of the American geologist," Mrs. Aquino said in a statement. "We continue to effectively provide safety to foreign nationals in our shores even as isolated attacks such as this are difficult to completely rule out," she added.

Six Americans, including a U.S. Army colonel slain in Manila and two servicemen killed off the U.S. Clark Air Base, have been assassinated by the NPA since 1987 as part of a campaign to cut off U.S. support for Mrs. Aquino and force U.S. bases out of the country.

Mrs. Aquino and U.S. Embassy officials denied reports that Washington was preparing evacuation plans for its 100,000 nationals in this former colony, which hosts the largest U.S. bases abroad.

"I know of no basis for one newspaper article claiming that U.S. intelligence sources expecting another coup attempt in two weeks planned to evacuate their nationals from the Philippines," Mrs. Aquino said. "There certainly are no signs of such expectations or plans on the part of Americans in the Philippines," she added.

At least 119 persons died and 400 others were injured in the December coup attempt, the sixth and the bloodiest against Mrs. Aquino.

U.S. Embassy charge d'affaires Kenneth Quinn said he wept when he saw the evacuation story in the MANILA STANDARD newspaper. "I was crying because it was a terribly inaccurate story and totally without foundation. There is no planning going on nor any kind of evacuation," he said.

In Cebu city near Bohol, the U.S. consulate said it sent a staff member to the murder site for a separate investigation of Mr. Mitchell's case. "It's a standard thing we do anytime an American citizen dies," spokesman Jim Sease told Agence France-Presse.

"We have no conclusive evidence of who did it," he said. Mr. Sease said all they knew so far was that 15 to 20 gunmen took part in the ambush on the jeep the three victims were riding.

Aquino on U.S. Plan To Evacuate Nationals

HK2302103690 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 23 Feb 90

[Text] President Corazon Aquino today said that the reported plan by the United States to evacuate its nationals in the Philippines is baseless. The alleged U.S. plan comes about because of reports of the launching of a new coup d'etat within the next two weeks. Here is Tanny Rodriguez with the details:

[Begin recording] In her press statement, the president said she is certain that the United States has no such plan concerning its nationals in the Philippines. In fact, in a television interview last night, U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt expressed U.S. support by announcing an increase in American capital in the country, urging more Americans to visit the Philippines, and above all he expressed support for democracy and the duly constituted government, she added.

Meanwhile, the president ordered military and police authorities to speed up the resolution to the killing of an

American geologist in Bohol by carrying out a thorough investigation. She stressed that the government will continue to provide protection to all foreign nationals living in the country, adding that the occurrence of violence could not always be avoided. [end recording]

USSR's Gerasimov Attends One Asia Assembly

Interview with Gerasimov

HK2302093590 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 22 Feb 90 p 5

[Interview with Gennadiy Gerasimov by Four Unnamed Women Journalists, Three Filipino and One Pakistani, at One Asia Assembly—reported by Paulynn P. Sicam—date and place not given]

[Text] This is on the domestic front. What about outside Moscow.

Looking outside Moscow, we have a much better picture. We have no enemies. We've improved our relations with the United States. We normalized our relations with China. I think we have good relations with Pakistan. The only country in the world which is not on speaking terms with us is Albania, but that is not our fault. We are ready to talk with Albanians. So its a very big achievement in our foreign policy.

Why doesn't Albania want to talk to you?

It is a country which has a very rigid ideology which is in a way, a Stalinist country and they consider us deviating from their ideology. And they have a regime which is, well, I don't want to characterize the regime and spoil future relations. I am citing Albania as an example you can find of differences.

We don't have diplomatic relations with South Korea but we participated in the Olympics and we have trade missions on both sides and these trade missions have counselors. And the South Koreans are sending as counselor to Moscow a diplomat with rank of ambassador. As another example, we have no quarrel with Taiwan but simply, we don't want to harm our relations with China.

I'm more interested in your relations with the rest of the communist world. With the revisions you have made in Marxist-Leninist thought, how do these affect your relations with other, more fundamentalist communist states, like Cuba and China?

We have good relations with Cuba. We have trade agreements, a lot of economic cooperation, but we are not interfering with their internal domestic ideological affairs. The same with China. This is our policy in principle, the Frank Sinatra doctrine. For instance, we were invited by American officials to go with troops to Romania to help the people. We didn't do that. We're not going to do that. When they had changes in Poland, we didn't do anything. It was their changes. Even when there are no changes, we're not interfering because it's their business. So it applies to North Korea, Cuba...

But it has caused a lot of disappointment in some parts of the world. Like I'm sure the communist party in the Philippines is a little worried about your adjustments.

The General Secretary (of the Communist Party of the Philippines-CP) whom I met at a reception, didn't raise the subject. I was introduced to him by the Ambassador Sokolov.

You say that you don't have any problems with Pakistan except for Afghanistan. But you started another problem by saying that Kashmir is an internal part of India. How come glasnost doesn't seem to work abroad.

I'm not going to discuss Kashmir. The border is the border. And Pakistan has its own agreement with India how to deal with this question. Please don't involve us in this. But I studied geography. I know the map.

How strong is the political in fighting in the politburo? They say one problem of perestroika is that even if Gorbachev wants change, the hardline communists within the politburo will not allow him to.

The politburo is a group of people who discuss political things and they make political decisions. But these decisions are taken in the party and the party influences the government. But now at the last plenum of the party, the politburo and other members of the central committee decided that there will be other parties if they wish to compete. And we are moving the power from the party apparatus to the Soviets. And within these Soviets, the party can work, attract them to their side. It's not infighting, it's discussion.

This was originally our revolution. Our revolution was to give all power to the Soviets. So, in many ways, we are returning to the original slogan of our revolution.

Was it so easy to make the party adjust this way?

It wasn't easy. Heads are rolling in the sense that in many districts, local party chiefs are booted out. There were demonstrations against them and they stepped down. Almost everywhere, heads are rolling. They are changing the people at the top of the party so the party is going to change itself without waiting for somebody to do so.

You heard the economic discussions (during the One Asia Assembly). The way we look at it, it's as if the excitement over Eastern Europe and money flows toward Eastern Europe has made Asia nervous. We see nobody giving any commitment to Asia. The World Bank passes the buck on to the Americans, the Americans pass it on to Japan. No one talks about money flow to Asia.

I don't know, it's not our money. We don't have any money to give. People are talking in the West about helping us. West Germany is giving us meat at subsidized price. So you see, my argument is, overall, don't worry about competition for aid from Eastern Europe. In my view, because the level of military confrontation is going down, Europe will be quieter and there will be a lot of money saved by the Soviet Union, by Eastern Europe

and by the West and this money may be reinvested in other parts of the world or used as aid.

So I don't think it's a real danger for the Third World, this problem of aiding the East European countries. First of all, the money involved is not that big. They're talking about loans to Poland. East Germany will be taken care of by West Germany. They are beginning talks now on one currency which will be the West German currency.

There's a lot of fear in the world about a unified Germany.

Oh yes, in Moscow too, we are concerned. War came to us from Germany, you know. War started there.

And they'll beat you in the Olympics.

Huh? Germans are good in Olympics. Our Germans.

If you are concerned about a united Germany, what are you doing about it?

We have now a mechanism which we agreed upon in Ottawa during the conference on open skies and this mechanism is 'two plus four'. Two means the two Germanies, they discuss unification. But they consult four victors in WWII: the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France.

Why should you be consulted? They are sovereign states, aren't they?

Not really. We still have legal responsibilities in Berlin. And we, have legal responsibilities—by we I mean these four countries—for German militarism not to rise again. It's legal. And the Germans do not object. And Poland comes into the picture. Poland raised its voice and said, I also want to participate. That's a problem and we must solve it because Poland suffered most. One out of four Poles was killed by Germans so they remember.

How will the Soviet Union enter into the international market given the difficult convertibility of the ruble?

Well, we discuss this problem of how to convert our ruble but we only discuss it. We don't do much. It's very difficult. You see, to convert our ruble, we must put the level of our prices to the world level. And even Professor John Kenneth Galbraith advised against it because we have very cheap basic things. Food we have very cheap because they are subsidized. We subsidize milk, bread. We have rent, very cheap. It's subsidized. So if we are going to raise it, it will create problems.

Why are you doing unilateral arms reduction in Asia when in Europe, these are subject to negotiations?

Nobody to negotiate with. Over there we have Warsaw Pact and Nato so we know whom to talk to. Here we don't know whom to talk to.

But you know that it's really America you would be talking to. Are you just putting them in a spot?

But we have no basis to negotiate. So they don't want to talk. We raised this question in Malta, and we raised it recently in Moscow when the Secretary of State was in Moscow. We suggested that maybe we can have a committee of experts to talk about navies. The Americans are saying to us that they are an ocean power, that they have always had a navy and navies are not subject to discussion. Once again, there's resistance.

I wanted to mention Mongolia. We had a lot of troops in Mongolia. We are now withdrawing them—not all of them—about ¼ of them, and it is because our relations with China have improved immensely and we are cutting out troops in the border.

A clarification, sir. Isn't it built into the communist ideology that it is the responsibility of the Soviet Union to make the whole world communist? This was what was taught to us in schools here.

No it's not. It's impossible to begin with. The idea of Karl Marx was that in time, the world will go communist because of the laws of economics and social development. This was in the last century, and as Galbraith said, capitalism as it was then, at the time, has disappeared. We have now a new kind of capitalism which is a consumer society, including cars and videos as objects of proletarian consumption, which was not envisioned at the time.

But you, because you are a developing country, you can feel the pinch from foreign exploitation and colonialism.

Can you tell us about your back ground? You are very unlike Soviets we've met before. How long have you known Gorbachev?

I studied law at the Moscow University at the same time he studied his law. But we studied different laws and had different groups and we never met. This was my mistake in life.

How did you meet?

That's another story. The story is that I studied international law and my impression was it was so weak, a very weak law. So I decided to drop it. Otherwise I would have been a professor of international law, a very serious man; very dull. Instead, I went into journalism. I started with 'NEW TIMES WEEKLY'. After 'NEW TIMES', I tried a newspaper, 'TRUD', published by trade unions. Then I tried the 'WORLD MARXIST REVIEW' which is published in Prague, so I was there in Prague.

Then after Prague, they invited me to work for a while in the Central Committee as a consultant so I became part of this bureaucracy. But then I decided it was not for me and I went back to journalism instead of ghost writing for others, and I joined the Novosti Press Agency as diplomatic correspondent. They sent me to New York for five years in the Seventies.

And then they kicked me up, against my wishes, to be editor-in-chief of 'MOSCOW NEWS', which is a well-known publication.

I was on vacation near the Black Sea in 1986 when I got a telephone call inviting me to join the diplomatic service. I said no. Then I said, well, give me one week to think about it. So I thought for a week, I asked my friends. I even asked my wife. And we decided to take this new challenge. Also, they seduced me with the rank of ambassador. They didn't supply me the country. No country yet. I'm still waiting for the country.

How did you become chief spokesman?

Immediately, I was given a new department, the Department of Information. I am not only the spokesman, I am head of the department. There are a lot of people in this bureaucracy under me. We have not only briefings, we supply embassies with materials. We do other things.

I am a spokesman for foreign issues but because we have no other spokesman in Moscow, with daily briefings, there have to be domestic questions too. That's why the image abroad is that I am spokesman for everything. And when Gorbachev travels, he takes me with him, on loan from Mr Shevardnadze, to be returned.

How were you able to attend the One Asia Assembly when you are such a busy person in Moscow?

First of all, I lost my private life. Because I appear on TV, my private life is gone. Even on the street, people recognize my face, which is pleasant for a year maybe, but unpleasant after that.

You're a communist and you speak for the Soviet Union. Would you have any advise for other communist parties in other parts of the world that have not yet won?

That's not my cup of tea. I don't want to. How many communist parties do you have here? Two. So you see, there you have split communist personality. So if I give my advise, then one party will be happy and another party will be unhappy.

But in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, you've already shown the weaknesses of Marxism.

It's not the weaknesses. If you return to Marx, he had very good ideas. It's just that we live in different times, with tape recorders with video, with everything. So we need a fresh approach. But the socialist idea is such that everything must be for man, to open up his creative potential. This is still good. And you must not exploit other people, make everybody happy.

It's very good socialist thinking, very close to Christianity and maybe Islam. Who can argue against it?

Editorial Views Advise

HK2302030390 Manila *PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER* in English 23 Feb 90 p 4

[Editorial: "Time for Self-Appraisal, Even for CPP-NPA (Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army)"]

[Text] Gennadi Gerasimov, Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's popular spokesman who stole the show at the recent One-Asia Assembly, capped his brief stay in the Philippines with a few words of advice for Communist parties all over the world, including the homegrown (but Maoist) Communist Party of the Philippines. [CPP]

The parties, Gerasimov said, should now review their structures, goals and strategies in the light of political developments in Eastern Europe.

"I guess they are now in agonizing reappraisal of whatever they're doing, whether they're on the right track and whether they're doing right," he said of the parties.

Is the CPP listening?

For sure, the smug Western analysis of the events that have swept the East bloc—that the upheaval marks the end of socialism and the triumph of capitalism—can be dismissed as simplistic propaganda.

Gerasimov himself has said that just as the Inquisition did not bring on the end of Christianity, so have the excesses of Stalinism (what he terms the administrative command system) failed to "kill" the ideals of Socialism. With 'Perestroika,' Gerassimov noted, "we are now going to return to the original idea (of socialism)."

Still, some reappraisal is in order, and as the Soviet spokesman sees it, the primary task of communist parties in the East bloc should be to "regain the people's confidence again."

Could this same mandate apply to the local Communist party?

The Left, including the legal left groups, lost credibility with the middle-class, among whom they had been making inroads, when it decided to boycott the 1986 snap presidential elections. Perhaps the party feels it has no need to go acourting once more in the light of growing disenchantment with President Aquino and the promises of EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue], even among staunch supporters in the urban bourgeoisie.

But the CPP-NPA [New People's Army]'s determination to carry on with the armed struggle increasingly frustrates people who long for peace and a breathing spell which would allow the economy to take a leap forward. Recent excesses—the campaign of urban terrorism, including Sparrow killings; the convulsions of the anti-DPA [Deep Penetration Agent-Government Infiltrators] program and the subsequent discovery of "killing fields"—have chilled nascent sympathies. Indeed, the

rise of vigilante groups in scattered areas of the archipelago is said to be an offshoot of rural people's disillusionment and growing anger with the NPA, and their communities' desire to institute some form of self-protection.

It may do the CPP-NPA some good to take some of Comrade Gerasimov's words to heart. After all, even in China where they party sought to loosen economic orthodoxy without disturbing the political structure, stirrings for greater democracy convulsed the land still these were ruthlessly repressed.

Perhaps the CPP-NPA can start its own 'perestroika' by asking if its policies and programs adhere to a basic tenet to which even they claim loyalty. That goes by the name of democracy.

Effort To Block MNLF Membership in ICO

HK2302030890 Manila *PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY* in English 23 Feb 90 pp 1, 2

[By reporter Maria Luz Baguioro]

[Text] Philippine ambassadors to Islamic countries have been directed to wage a concerted diplomatic effort to block the bid for membership of the secessionist Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] in the Organization of Islamic Conference [OIC] which meets in Cairo next May.

Foreign Undersecretary Manuel T. Yan yesterday told *NEWSDAY* the ambassadors will convey an identical aide memoire to their respective host governments seeking their support in preventing the MNLF membership in the powerful Islamic body.

Yan made the disclosure after MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari issued a threat from Jeddah to unleash his forces against the newly formed Muslim autonomous region which he rejected as a farce and whose election of officials last February 17th was marred with charges of fraud by the administration.

The diplomatic note, according to Yan, will contain information on what the Aquino administration has done to address the needs of the Muslim communities in southern Philippines, including obviously the formation of a Muslim autonomous region and its controversial election of officials.

The envoys are currently attending a four-day seminar workshop which includes briefings on Philippine labor problems in the Middle East, potentials for more vigorous two-way trade with Arab countries and the latest developments in Muslim Mindanao.

"We have to discuss these things so that ambassadors to OIC member-countries will have the same approach and the same understanding and so that they can brief their respective host government's foreign minister uniformly," Yan explained.

Back in 1988, ambassadors to Islamic countries were made to attend a similar workshop to ready them for the annual OIC ministerial meeting. According to Yan, the same workshop has been organized this year "to consider new developments."

Foremost among these, he said, are the passage of the autonomy act for Muslim Mindanao and the holding of the first regular elections in the autonomous region.

The MNLF has long attempted to raise its current observer status in the OIC to one of full membership.

Member-countries of the Pan-Islamic organization, however, steadfastly refuse to consider its application lest they may be accused of interference in a sovereign nation's domestic affairs and disrespect for its territorial integrity and sovereignty.

MNLF leader Nur Misuari recently vowed to renew his organization's membership application.

Diplomatic observers, citing intensive diplomatic overtures by the government such as the visit of Secretary Raul Manglapus to Saudi Arabia last year and the recent recognition of the Palestinian state, predict that the bid would again fail.

Trade Deficit With Taiwan 'Ballooning'

HK2302030590 Manila BUSINESS STAR
in English 23 Feb 90 p 2

[By Rica D. Delfinado]

[Text] Philippine exports to Taiwan grew by 5.9

from January to November last year but this was immediately wiped out by a heftier 39.91

growth in the country's imports from the tiny island nation, latest data from the Central Bank (CB) indicate.

Consequent of Philippine imports far outpacing its exports to Taiwan during the period under review, a trade gap for the former arose, at \$457 million, 62.1

or \$175 million more than the \$282 million deficit that the country incurred in its trade with the latter last year.

The ballooning of the country's trade deficit with Taiwan came as imports from that country grew to \$652 million during the 11-month period last year from only \$466 million in 1988.

In contrast, the Philippines was able to sell to Taiwan only \$11 million more than the \$184 million that it shipped to the latter in January-November 1988. The Department of Trade and Industry's (DTI) Bureau of Export Trade Promotion (BETP), meanwhile, said that Philippine trade with Taiwan has been unfavorable to the former since 1984. This, the BETP said, was largely due to the nature of Philippine exports to Taiwan which were mainly resource-based and therefore cheaper compared to the country's mostly industrial-based imports

such as telecommunications apparatus and equipment, machineries, and non-ferrous metals.

The DTI hopes that in 1992, the situation will change in which the bulk of exports to Taiwan would already be industrial rather than resource-based.

The DTI projects Philippine exports to Taiwan to reach \$610 million in 1992, of which 71.8

or \$438 million will consist of such industrial manufacturers as electronics, construction materials and metal products.

The DTI expects resource-based items—copra, forest products mineral products totaling a projected \$117 million—to come in only second in the export mix of 1992.

Consumer manufactures will come in third with projected earnings reaching \$32 million, the DTI said.

Sale of Government Tokyo Property Restrained

HK2002092190 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 20 Feb 90

[By Cesar Chavez]

[Text] The Supreme Court stopped the Asset Privatization Trust from taking bids for five real estate properties belonging to the government in Tokyo, Japan, more popularly known as the Roppongi Property. In a Supreme Court decision, five magistrates agreed unanimously to stop the Aquino government temporarily from putting the Roppongi Property up for bidding following the filing of a petition by Vice President Salvador H. Laurel through his lawyer, former Senator Arturo M. Tolentino, before the high court.

Here is the text of the temporary restraining order issued by the Supreme Court as read by Vice President Salvador H. Laurel.

[Begin Laurel recording in English] I quote: The Court further decides to issue a temporary restraining order effective immediately and continuing until further order from this Court ordering the respondent to desist from proceeding with the scheduled bidding for the Roppongi Property on February 21—that is tomorrow—1990, unquote. [applause] Signed: Daniel Martinez at 1200 [0400 GMT].

I would like to note on record that the counsel of record who filed the petition is none other than the chairman of the advisory council and chief legal counsel, former Senator Arturo M. Tolentino. [applause]

Well, the way it is, the bidding tomorrow will not proceed. [end recording]

The Nationalist Party [NP] Central Committee was greatly elated by the Supreme Court decision on the Roppongi Property because according to NP Executive Vice President Blas Ople, it was a message and warning

to the Aquino government not to distort the constitution and reduce it to propaganda. Ople also said that the Senate or Congress has the right to be consulted on the sale of the Roppongi Property because the property was obtained by the Philippines through an international treaty.

Meanwhile, Senator Juan Ponce Enrile described the Supreme Court's restraining order as a warning to the Aquino government, adding that its attempts to distort the constitution were effectively stopped by the Supreme Court.

In a related development, speaking at a press conference at the Manila Polo Club in Makati earlier today, Enrile also revealed that a Japanese company has already presented gifts to Mrs Aquino's daughter Ballsy Cruz, hence the government's haste in selling the Roppongi Property.

According to Enrile, (Taguchi Dinki Kogusho) offered to buy the Philippine Government's five real estate properties in Tokyo for \$600 million back in 1987. He claimed that the same company donated the Ninoy Aquino statue in Tarlac.

In view of this revelation, the Nationalist Party demanded that Mrs Aquino reveal the identities of all bidders for the Roppongi property.

The Aquino government, represented by the Asset Privatization Trust, is given 10 days to respond to the Supreme Court's decision.

RAM, Leftists Accuse Government of Betrayal

HK2302030190 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 23 Feb 90 pp 1, 8

[Text] A rightist underground group and a left-wing multisectoral coalition yesterday denounced the Aquino administration for "not fulfilling the promises of EDSA." [Epifanio de los santos avenue]

The Revolutionary Alliance for the Masses (RAM) and Soldiers of the Filipino People (SFP) and the National Movement for Civil Liberties (NMCL) issued separate statements yesterday, the anniversary of the four-day military revolt in 1986, calling the revolt a failure.

But while the rightist RAM-SFP called on the people to help topple the government, NMCL leaders said during a rally it would oppose any attempt by rightist elements to seize power "because the coup plotters, as this government, do not represent the people's interest."

Copies of the RAM-SFP statement were distributed to media offices.

The underground rightist group said the Aquino administration owes its being in power to some segments of the military which rebelled against the late President Marcos.

"This regime conveniently forgets, its conscience has become so compartmentalized it does not realize that the very men and women it asks for help today are the same men and women victimized by this administration's corruption and incompetence," said the RAM-SFP statement.

The rightist group said it aims to rid the country of foreign domination, but was silent on the presence of the US military bases here.

The NMCL, on the other hand, pointed to the U.S. bases and the U.S. intervention in Philippine affairs as the source of the country's economic and social ills.

The RAM-SFP, which plotters of the failed Dec. 1 coup formed after their attempt, has expressed disgust over the U.S. role in quelling the coup attempt by allowing two American F-4 jets to fly over rebel positions.

U.S. links in past coup attempts led to speculations the U.S. also had a hand in the Dec. 1 putsch.

Some members of the ruling coalition in both chambers of Congress and leftist groups shared this belief.

The RAM-SFP said that the "persuasion flights" flown by the U.S. jets during the coup attempt succeeded only in "saving the status quo."

The Left, however, said the U.S. move was part of a plot to force the Aquino administration into agreeing to U.S. terms for the extension of the bases stay here.

"Honasan sinulsulan, tinraydor ng Kano" [Honasan was bribed, then betrayed by the Americans] read some of the slogans-painted by leftist groups.

Cordillera Administrative Region Dissolved

HK2102090990 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 21 Feb 90

[Text] Malacanang and the legislative today agreed to dissolve the Cordillera Administrative Region. At a meeting in Malacanang earlier today, representatives from Kalinga Apayao, Mountain Province, Benguet, Ifugao, Abra, and Baguio City, together with Presidential Management Staff chief Efrén Cruz, claimed that the decision was based on the results of the plebiscite in the region. Only Ifugao Province voted in favor of the proposed resolution granting autonomy to the Cordillera region.

Representative Gualberto Lumaig of Ifugao said that his province will serve as a model for autonomy, while Kalinga Apayao Congressman William Claver said he will ask the Commission on Elections [Comelec] to nullify the plebiscite in the province because ballot seizures in 32 precincts there.

Meanwhile, Efrén Cruz explained that Congress may present a new law calling for the creation of a Cordillera

Administrative Region. The provinces which made up the administrative region will revert to their previous administrative regions.

Here is a statement by Efren Cruz.

[Begin Cruz recording in English] Because of the very specific provision of the law, they will all revert now to their former regions. So, Abra, Benguet, and Mountain Provinces and the city of Baguio will go back to Region 1. And the province of Kalinga Apayao will go to Region 2. The plan is to make Ifugao a showcase, a model of development and perhaps later on, the other provinces of the Cordilleras may come back.

Another important matter we took up is the dissolution of the various line agencies in the Cordilleras representing the different departments. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Kalinga Apayao Representative William Claver is hopeful that his province will join Ifugao to form the Cordillera Autonomous Region.

[Begin Claver recording in English] We have to grapple with the reality of political forces. But we are still hopeful that we will eventually join the autonomy. There are 32 precincts that have been snatched in Kalinga Apayao and we are asking the Comelec to declare a failure of elections. With this, if elections are held, we believe we would be able to come in and join the autonomy. [end recording]

Justice Secretary Opinion on Autonomous Region

HK2202022790 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 2300 GMT 21 Feb 90

[Text] Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon said that Ifugao can form the Cordillera Autonomous Region, and that the said province can avail of the P10 million organization fund and share part of the P1.5 billion annual aid. Drilon issued his legal opinion following President Aquino's query regarding the status of the other provinces and cities who voted 'no', and whether Ifugao would have claim to the P1.5 billion annual subsidy from the national government.

Surplus Revenues Total P1.24 Billion in January

HK2102035590 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English 21 Feb 90 pp 1, 3

[Text] The government generated P1.24 billion worth of surplus revenues last month because of tightened controls on government spending and improved efficiency in tax collection, Finance Secretary Jesus P. Estanislao yesterday reported. The surplus contrasts sharply to the P4.2-billion deficit earlier programmed into the national budget.

January's actual revenues had totaled P19.1 billion or 32% more than the P14.5 billion projected revenue for the period.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) collected P10.3 billion which is 6% more than the programmed revenue collections of P9.7 billion, while the Bureau of Customs (BOC) collected P3.13 billion which is 2% more than the programmed revenue collections of P3.07 billion.

Estanislao however said one month's performance may not necessarily reflect a trend.

Government spending amounted to P17.9 billion which is 4% less than the programmed expenditures set for the January period, Estanislao said.

He said that the Department of Budget Management (DBM) in coordination with the other government agencies has been "very prudent" in its budget releases because of the policy of fiscal restraint that the national government has adopted.

The revenue surplus enjoyed by the national government in January would help reduce the inflationary pressures on the financial system since the middle of last year, he said.

Reporting on the status of the government privatization program, Estanislao said that from 1987 to 1989, the government received P6.239 billion from the disposition of government owned and controlled corporations (GOCCs), broken down as follows;

- P3.09 billion has been received from the full sale of 13 GOCCs; and
- P3.145 billion has been received from the partial sale of nine GOCCs.

A total of P15.97 billion were also recovered from the disposition of assets that have been transferred to the Asset Privatization Trust (APT) during the same period, broken down as follows: P9.56 billion from sales; P4.6 billion from collections; and P1.81 billion from other income.

The Bureau of Treasury has received a total of P10.74 billion in remittances from the sale of these assets during the period, Estanislao said.

Thirty-nine GOCCs were offered for sale in 1989, representing 28% of the book values. There are 122 GOCCs that have already been approved for privatization.

Estanislao also said that the Philippines hopes to sign next week new money commitments amounting to \$700 million over a two-year period.

Thailand

Responses Made to Hun Sen-Sihanouk Meeting

Divergences Remain

BK2302013990 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Feb 90 pp 1, 3

[Text] Wide divergences remain between warring Cambodian factions bracing for talks in Jakarta despite the

optimism surrounding a joint communique signed by resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen on Wednesday [21 February].

Informed sources told the BANGKOK POST last night that the two sides remain far apart on the central issue of an interim authority and that Hun Sen sought to skirt the problem by urging immediate discussion on general elections.

Hun Sen argued that the "key" no longer lay in the questions of a quadripartite government or a Khmer Rouge role but how to give self-determination to the Cambodian people, the sources noted.

The sources described this as a new "strategy" in line with a recent statement by Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Trung, that they expected would be played out in Jakarta at the Informal Meeting on Cambodia (IMC) next week.

"The strategy is to their advantage. If one talks of general elections, one undercuts the resistance's chance of raising the quadripartite and Khmer Rouge questions," one source said.

"They are also trying to influence other participants at the IMC into thinking that the country is ready for elections," the source added.

The Prince is for elections but in conditions conducive to a "free and fair" contest, which requires a verified Vietnamese troop withdrawal, a ceasefire, stationing of a peacekeeping force and simultaneous dismantling of the Phnom Penh Government and the resistance coalition, the source said.

The disclosure came after Hun Sen headed back to Cambodia hailing talks with Sihanouk on Wednesday as "an important basis" for a peace settlement.

"The convening of our meeting and also the declaration made yesterday can be regarded as a success," Hun Sen said shortly before his departure.

They formed "an important basis" for further talks and "some light of hope for peace in the near future", he said through an interpreter.

Hun Sen will attend the Jakarta talks, scheduled for Monday through Wednesday, but Sihanouk, who is to cross into a "liberated zone" in northwestern Cambodia today, has said he will not.

Phansak Winyarat, chairman of the Prime Minister's advisory board, said Thailand had succeeded in so far as it had responded to the wishes of Sihanouk and Hun Sen.

The success would also help relieve a burden Thailand has borne for the past 10 years as a result of the Cambodian conflict, he added.

The two Cambodian leaders on Wednesday for the first time signed a joint communique in which they agreed to key "principles" for "further discussion on a settlement".

The communique said the two agreed that "the UN presence at appropriate levels in Cambodia is essential and should be encouraged" and "the establishment of a supreme national body is essential in order to symbolise Cambodia's national sovereignty and national unity".

There were mixed assessments among Asian analysts on the extent of progress achieved although the

"good atmosphere" of the five-hour meeting and the peace-making intent has been widely commended.

Many analysts said the two sides in essence remain unmoved from their positions and that the communique, which was based on a draft by Sihanouk, was heavily adjusted in order to make it acceptable to both of them.

An informed source said the original draft called for a UN presence "at different levels" and for the setting up of a supreme national body which would act as "the only government".

Sihanouk last week called for the transfer of administrative powers from the Hun Sen Government to a quadripartite body which he insisted must include the Khmer Rouge.

Hun Sen has persistently opposed the dismantling of the Phnom Penh Government which has been in power since the Khmer Rouge were toppled by a Vietnamese-led invasion in 1979.

During the meeting, Hun Sen proposed two options for power-sharing, whereby the two existing governments would remain intact relegating to a UN body the powers of organising general elections or merging into a supreme national council, a resistance source noted.

He proposed two alternatives for the composition of the supreme national council—equal powers between the Phnom Penh Government on the one side and the resistance coalition on the other, or a coming together of "personalities" from both sides as individuals.

He also said the Cambodian seat should be left vacant if the two governments did not share power on an equal basis, under a five-to-five formula, the source said.

Sihanouk said he could not accept general elections under the framework of the Phnom Penh Government and insisted on its being dismantled, the source added.

He maintained that a supreme national council should be quadripartite and act "like a government".

He also said it was up to the UN General Assembly to decide on the seating issue, the source added.

One of the Prime Minister's advisers, Surakiat Sathianthai, called the signing of the communique a "breakthrough" in that it provided a "framework" for the upcoming talks in Jakarta.

He said the Prime Minister's advisers, Army Chief Gen [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut, who was present at Ban Phitsanulok at the time of the meeting, as well as a Hun Sen aide spent about two and a half hours to work out adjustments to the communique.

Well-placed sources said there was an inconclusive discussion—expected to be continued in Jakarta—on the "relationship" between a proposed UN interim administration and a supreme national body.

A Thai version of this was put forward during the five-hour talks, the sources noted.

During the talks Hun Sen reiterated his support for Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's step-by-step approach for solving the Cambodian problem, starting with a ceasefire and verification by an international control mechanism of a Vietnamese military withdrawal, the sources added.

Hun Sen expressed his "deep gratitude" to the Thai Government, Gen Chatchai and Gen Chawalit for arranging his meeting with Sihanouk.

Hun Sen flew back to Phnom Penh via Vientiane.

His Deputy Foreign Minister Sok An and Press Department Director Chum Bun Rong headed for Jakarta as an advance party to prepare for the IMC.

Sihanouk arrived in Surin Province yesterday and will go into Cambodia today.

SRV Envoy Comments

BK2302015990 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
23 Feb 90 p 4

[By Phichai Chunsuksawat]

[Text] The joint communique issued after Wednesday's [21 February] talks between Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Phnom Penh premier Hun Sen in Bangkok has boosted hopes of further progress in the Cambodian peace talks to be held in Jakarta next week. Vietnamese Ambassador to Thailand Nguyen Trung shares this optimism but also outlined to the BANGKOK POST yesterday what he feels should be the focus of the Jakarta talks.

While the signing of the joint communique between Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Phnom Penh premier Hun Sen was a positive step forward that would create a better atmosphere for next week's Cambodian peace talks in Jakarta, Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Trung cautioned that problems would emerge if the peace talks dwelled on details.

In his first response to the Sihanouk-Hun Sen talks on Wednesday, Ambassador Trung—in an interview with the BANGKOK POST yesterday—welcomed the outcome of the talks which he said contained two very important principles. "It is very important that the two sides accepted the participation of an effective United Nations role and the establishment of a supreme national body to symbolise sovereignty of Cambodia. The principle is very important."

The ambassador said the agreement—the first ever communique signed by the prince and Mr Hun Sen referring to the UN role and the supreme national body—would make the atmosphere of the Jakarta talks "more favourable." But he cautioned that if the negotiation "is going on in details, it would be something difficult."

"We must be realistic enough to proceed. And therefore I would like to say that we must remember the bad experience in Paris," namely that "all parties concerned did not understand what are the priorities. That is the experience of Paris." The ambassador said that if those attending next week's talks forgot the "experiences of Paris" failure cannot be absolutely ruled out.

Ambassador Trung reiterated his previous statement that the Jakarta talks should focus on implementing "free and fair general elections." "We think the end

point or the focus of the solution is how to implement free and fair general elections. That is the key to the solution," he said.

And in order to ensure that such elections occur, the ambassador said "it is very important that the existing apparatus remain (the Phnom Penh government)." Hanoi believes general elections cannot proceed under conditions of war or social chaos. "A stable society is very important," and will ensure a "more effective United Nations role."

The ambassador said that problems in the Cambodian general elections will not occur if procedures are discussed, drafted and approved. "If the procedure is accepted then every danger of conflict may be avoided. The general elections would be neutral because the procedures could be worked out." The ambassador also said that the role of the United Nations needs to be worked out beforehand.

The Cambodian resistance has been calling for the dismantling of the Phnom Penh regime as part of a comprehensive settlement, a condition which Phnom Penh has consistently rejected. Informed sources said that in the draft of the communique—which was drafted by the prince but heavily amended—referred to the supreme national body as being the only government.

Prince Sihanouk had said previously that the powers of the Hun Sen government should be transferred to this body which will comprise of representatives of Phnom Penh and the resistance. Although Mr Hun Sen has agreed that the Khmer Rouge be included in the supreme national body, it has rejected any suggestion that it be given a governing power. These differences, therefore, resulted in the final communique as emphasising that "the establishment of a supreme national body is essential in order to symbolise Cambodia's national sovereignty and national unity."

According to Ambassador Trung's understanding of the communique, the national supreme body would be symbolic in nature and will not have an "executive" role. The executive role, he feels, should belong to the "two governments" and the UN interim administration. The problem, he said, is "how to divide the work between the two governments and the United Nations." This needs to be discussed in Jakarta, he said.

As far as the United Nations role is concerned, Prince Sihanouk—in his original draft—wanted the international body to be established "at different levels." But in the final communique, the prince and Mr Hun Sen agreed that "the UN presence at appropriate levels is essential and should be encouraged." With differences yet to be resolved regarding the function of the supreme national body and UN interim administration, the final communique stated that "details of the aforesaid framework and points will be further discussed in the future."

Ambassador Trung argued, however, that it is "unpractical" to have the United Nations involved at every

administrative level in Cambodia. The President of the International Conference on Kampuchea Alois Mock said at the United Nations that the cost to the UN could be as much as six billion dollars.

This prohibitive cost, Ambassador Trung said, is another reason why the Phnom Penh administration cannot be dismantled. "If you dismantle the existing government, it is going to cost you even more.

"And not only will it cost you more, but it is impractical. If you want to send UN people to every administrative level in Cambodia, how many persons would you need? We must be realistic, he said. The ambassador went back to his original point saying that the function of the UN needs to be worked out in Jakarta as well as how to "implement and supervise" the elections as well as coordinate UN functions with "the existing mechanism." "I think this is the single way out of this very difficult problem," he said.

He argued further that an example already exists whereby the United Nations has assumed an administrative role in preparing for an election while harnessing an existing administrative system, referring to the case of Namibia. "In Namibia, there was only one government while the resistance was on the outside. But the procedure was adopted and the function of the United Nations was described very well."

Asked to comment on Prince Sihanouk's proposal that ASEAN be included in the UN interim administration, Ambassador Trung said that it is better at this crucial stage that "every measure, every instrument of the political solution for the Cambodian problem be neutral." Vietnam has tried to improve cooperation with ASEAN and has no cause to oppose ASEAN. But especially now, every measure must be neutral. The easiest way is for those involved (in the Cambodian conflict) to stay out. It is better and would ensure strict neutrality. If ASEAN and Vietnam stay out, the possibility of neutrality is better," he said.

Despite the problems ahead next week, Ambassador Trung believes that Wednesday's meeting is significant and is a "good step forward." He also praised Thailand for having the courage to host the meeting. "The initiative of Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and Army chief Gen [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut is very important. The Thai position is a very important factor. In fact the (Thai) initiative is a very positive step to support the Jakarta meeting. If Thailand did not have the initiative to host it, there's nothing," he said.

The ambassador said that everyone knew that hosting such a meeting (Hun Sen-Sihanouk) could result in varying degrees of success or total failure. "There is so much risk to host such a meeting. If the meeting failed, it is not good for the host. It is here I appreciate the courage of Thailand," Ambassador Trung said.

Hun Sen Makes Proposals

BK2302012790 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
23 Feb 90 pp 1, 2

[By Somphong Kittinaradon]

[Text] Cambodian Premier Hun Sen proposed that an interim UN body should comprise "neutral countries", and exclude ASEAN and the five permanent members of the UN Security Council (UNSC), informed sources told *THE NATION* yesterday.

Hun Sen voiced reservations over the proposed participation by ASEAN and the five UN Security Council permanent members during a lengthy discussion with former Cambodian monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk at Ban Phitsanulok on Wednesday [21 February].

The sources quoted Hun Sen as contending that if ASEAN and the five UNSC permanent members participate in the interim UN body, then his government would have to nominate Vietnam as another participant.

"He said the prince's proposal for ASEAN's participation would only complicate the negotiations and suggested that to skirt the difficulties, only nonpartisan members should be included in the UN body," said one source who asked not to be named.

Hun Sen also hailed his talks with Sihanouk as a success and said the joint communique they signed on Wednesday would serve as a basis for further negotiations on the Cambodian conflict.

As he did at the end of a previous visit, Hun Sen made a brief final statement to local reporters before leaving Bangkok yesterday afternoon at which he declared his "deep gratitude" to Thailand, Prime Minister Gen [General] Chatchai Chunhawan and Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut for making the meeting possible.

A Thai source said Hun Sen and Sihanouk had agreed not to make further comments on their talks to allow the best possible atmosphere at informal peace talks in Jakarta.

In his final statement, Hun Sen said he was optimistic the talks between Sihanouk and himself would be an important basis for a peace settlement.

"With this basis, we have some hope for peace in the near future," he said.

The Cambodian team was whisked off to Don Muang Military Airport where the Phnom Penh premier was seen off by Premier Chatchai's advisers Phansak Winyarat, Surakiat Sathianthai and Kraissak Chunhawan and by Defence Ministry Inspector General Gen Phat Akkhanibut.

The Cambodian team, accompanied by Gen Phat, left at about 4 pm for Vientiane aboard an air force plane.

Despite the rosy picture painted by all concerned with Wednesday's talks, informed sources said Sihanouk and Hun Sen compromised very little on their different positions on how to end the escalating war in Cambodia.

The sources denied a published report that Hun Sen proposed the dismantling of the two rival governments—his PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea] administration and the resistance Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK)—as part and parcel of a political settlement.

Instead, Hun Sen posed a vague model of administration comprising "three key elements" to "ensure fairness" in a general election to be held after the warring Cambodian factions conclude a cease-fire agreement.

The first element is for the two rival governments to remain intact but both would authorize the United Nations to organize a general election, said the sources who had access to the details of the discussion.

Hun Sen proposed the formation of a national supreme body as the second element in the preparation for the general election. Hun Sen offered two options on the makeup of the body—a council comprised of five representatives from each of the two rival governments, or a council comprised of eminent non-partisan Cambodian figures, to be nominated by the two rival governments.

The third element, the sources said, is an interim UN authority, which, according to the 39-year-old premier, would be responsible for organizing the general election and "implementing an international agreement on Cambodia", yet to be concluded by the two governments and the United Nations.

Hun Sen said that while the two governments would hand over most control to the interim UN body, it must respect that part of the control of Cambodia would be held by the national supreme council, the sources said.

Expounding on the third element for a fair election, Hun Sen rejected Prince Sihanouk's proposal that ASEAN, composed of six countries, should send personnel to join the interim UN administrative authority.

Hun Sen, the sources said, also said the five UNSC permanent members—the United States, China, the Soviet Union, France and Britain—should not participate in the interim administration.

"He contended that neither ASEAN nor the Big Five were impartial enough to join the body and proposed that neutral, non-partisan countries, which he did not name, should be called on instead," said one source, who asked not to be identified.

Hun Sen also insisted the Cambodian seat at the United Nations, now occupied by the resistance CGDK, should be vacated. If it cannot remain vacant, the Cambodian premier proposed the national supreme council should take over the seat from the CGDK, the source said.

"In short, no significant concessions were made by either side during the talks on Wednesday. Basically, Hun Sen was proposing that the rival Cambodian forces should go straight into a general election while the political-administrative structure of his government remained intact," the source said.

At the talks on Wednesday, Sihanouk made the following points:

—A national supreme council must function as a government with powers, and not only as a symbol of

sovereignty and unity. He also maintained his position that the council should comprise representatives from the four parties, and not from the two governments. His rationale being that with the dismantling of the two governments, all parties concerned would recognize that there are in reality four Cambodian factions.

—He insisted on the dismantling of the two governments, contending that the continuation of the PRK regime was unacceptable since it was illegally installed by Vietnamese forces. The prince also urged that if the PRK administration remains intact, a general election could never be fair.

—He welcomed Australia's proposal for an "enhanced UN role" in Cambodia as a "favourable step", but added that an interim UN administration must be accompanied by the dismantling of the two regimes.

Chawalit Role in Meeting

BK2302030190 Bangkok THE NATION in English
23 Feb 90 p 8

[Editorial: "Chawalit's Influence"]

[Text] The most important point in the Sihanouk-Hun Sen joint communique was an agreement by the two rival Cambodian leaders to meet again to continue talks on how to end the 11-year-long conflict in their country. Still, it apparently quite pleased their Thai hosts, particularly Prime Minister Gen [General] Chatchai Chunchawan and Army chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut.

The joint communique, reportedly drafted by the PM's [prime minister's] policy advisers at Ban Phitsanulok, was vague by design. It said the two agreed that "the UN presence at appropriate levels in Cambodia is essential and should be encouraged," and that "a supreme national body is essential in order to symbolize Cambodia's national sovereignty and unity".

A UN presence and the establishment of a supreme national body to represent Cambodian sovereignty was already agreed upon by most parties concerned before the meeting on Wednesday. The joint communique merely repeated the obvious.

It also stated that the two Cambodian leaders "felt that there is now a better understanding of the issues involved that may lead, in the not too distant future, to a convergence of views on how to settle the Cambodian problem". But it didn't say of what specific issues the two now have a better understanding.

One of the issues that we hope Sihanouk and Hun Sen ought to realize by now is that Thailand is weary of the deadlock in Cambodia and that too many Thais along the common border have either been killed or maimed as a result of the seemingly endless fighting. Thailand wants the conflict resolved as soon as possible, and Cambodian leaders like Sihanouk and Hun Sen, among others, must try harder to reach a compromise. Shaking hands and

hugging each other during a photo session for the media is a good show, but it's not enough.

Sihanouk and Hun Sen were still far apart in their positions on the UN role and the composition and extent of power of the proposed supreme national body. Sihanouk would like a longer-term UN presence in Cambodia, whereas Hun Sen wants it as short as possible so a general election can be held at the earliest possible time. There is no agreement on what role the UN will play in verifying the Vietnamese troop withdrawal, cessation of external military aid to the Cambodian warring factions, and peace-keeping.

Neither is there agreement on the makeup of the supreme national body. Sihanouk still advocates a quadripartite formula, which will enable representatives of all the four Cambodian factions—including the Khmer Rouge—to join the body. But Hun Sen maintains an exclusion of the Khmer Rouge. He may accept the participation of only some Khmer Rouge leaders as part of the resistance coalition, or as non-partisan representatives, but not as representatives of the radical communist faction.

Khmer Rouge leaders will have a chance to air their views at the Jakarta meeting on Cambodia next week. They, too, have their preferred formulas.

What about Thailand? Does Thailand have anything in mind other than the dream of a comprehensive political settlement?

Most senior Foreign Ministry officials were out playing golf when the PM's policy advisers and General Chawalit were fussing around the Sihanouk-Hun Sen meeting. Perhaps those ministry officials needed the fresh air to clear their heads for a rethink on Cambodia.

The PM's policy advisers, who reportedly drafted the joint communique, were pleased that Sihanouk and Hun Sen signed it. Apparently they still believe in the step-by-step approach. The commitment of Sihanouk and Hun Sen to meet again was certainly an important step forward.

The whole event clearly showed that General Chawalit had more bargaining power with both Sihanouk and Hun Sen than he would publicly admit. The general reportedly persuaded the two to continue their talk after they apparently reached an impasse after only two hours of restating their positions. He also persuaded the two to sign the joint communique—which was rather strange, but it looked good when photos of the signing ceremony appeared on TV and in newspapers around the world.

General Chawalit's view on Cambodia is well-known. He would like to see the Cambodian conflict resolved as soon as possible and he believes all Cambodian leaders can and should try harder. This is Thailand's latest position and the Army chief, we believe, certainly knows how to make all four Cambodian factions listen.

'Progress' Viewed

BK2302090890 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai
23 Feb 90 p 12

[Chaiwat Yonpiam's "Report" column: "Cambodia—New Progress"]

[Text] The Wednesday afternoon meeting at Phitsanulok House between Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the Cambodian resistance forces, and Phnom Penh leader Hun Sen—held under the auspices of the government of General Chatchai Chunhavan—can be considered to have achieved progress. Because the Cambodian problem is very complicated, and because the conflict between the opposing sides is so diverse that it is difficult to come up with a middle position that the rival sides could use as basis, the achieved progress amounts to a major step forward. Credit should be given to Thailand, especially Gen. Chatchai, for bringing major progress to the efforts to solve the Cambodian conflict.

The Bangkok meeting between Prince Sihanouk and Hun Sen was their first since the failed international conference on Cambodia in Paris last year. An important point is that the joint communique by the two leaders shows their agreement on several issues, particularly on their concurrence that a UN role in settling the Cambodian conflict "is essential and should be encouraged." Many people believe that the UN role is the heart of any settlement for the Cambodian conflict. The joint communique also states that the two leaders agreed that a supreme national body should be established to symbolize national unity and sovereignty.

In addition, the two leaders acknowledged the two meetings on Cambodia by the permanent members of the UN Security Council, which also decided on the United Nations playing a leading role—details of which await further discussions—in the settlement of the Cambodian problem. However, the Sihanouk-Hun Sen agreement on a supreme national body is new thinking and departs from what the permanent UN Security Council members were considering. The UN Security Council members wonder how such a body could be possible while the Phnom Penh administration still governs. They, with the possible exception of China, seem to want to keep the Khmer Rouge out of any administrative role in the interim period before the general elections in Cambodia.

No one could make clarifications on this supreme national body or on the size of the Khmer Rouge's role in it. However, both Sihanouk and Hun Sen seemed to acknowledge that more negotiations will be necessary before such a body could be established. Prince Sihanouk avoided answering a newsman's question about the Khmer Rouge's role, while Hun Sen's answer was diplomatic and ambiguous. He said the People's Republic of Kampuchea [as published] Government—meaning the Phnom Penh government of which he is prime minister—and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea

under Prince Sihanouk, or the tripartite coalition government, "will be parts of the supreme national body." Such was Hun Sen's answer; we already know who is who in both governments.

Some observers feel that whether or not the Khmer Rouge will participate in the supreme national body would be revealed at the meeting in Jakarta to be hosted by the Indonesian Government next week. Prince Sihanouk, however, already said in Phatthaya earlier that it was impossible for the Khmer Rouge to be left out of the interim administration.

The positive outcome of the Sihanouk-Hun Sen meeting definitely will contribute significantly to the informal meeting in Jakarta next week. In addition to the participation of the four Cambodian factions, including the Khmer Rouge, the six ASEAN countries, Vietnam, Australia which proposed the UN role in Cambodia, and a special representative of the UN secretary general will also attend. More agreements could come from that meeting. A light is slowly appearing at the end of the tunnel. Is it not?

Article Notes Efforts on Cambodia Countered

BK1802104390 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai
1030 GMT 16 Feb 90

[Article: "There Should Be No Distortion of Facts on the Settlement of the Cambodian Problem"]

[Text] Listeners, in the past one to two months, various parties have made efforts to settle the Cambodian conflict, which has lasted for more than 11 years, in a manner acceptable to all sides. These include Australia's proposal for the United Nations to play a greater role in the settlement of the Cambodian problem; efforts by the five permanent member countries of the United Nations Security Council, which held its first meeting in Paris and the second one in New York, to find means acceptable to all sides to resolve the conflict; efforts by the ASEAN countries, whose meeting of their senior authorities is under way in Kuching, Malaysia, to determine the next steps to take to solve the Cambodian problem in line with the direction of the United Nations resolutions adopted over the past 11 years; and even the flexibility shown by various factions of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] in opposing the Vietnamese presence in Cambodia. The flexibility could be noted when all the Cambodian factions, including the Khmer Rouge, agreed to participate in the upcoming informal meeting in Jakarta in late February. This can be regarded as a positive development because all the factions have realized the necessity and urgency to resolve the problem that has dragged on for more than a decade.

However, the target will never be achieved through any of these efforts if cooperation is not given by all sides, particularly Vietnam, which is regarded as the root of the problem. There is a tendency for all these efforts to hit a snag because Vietnam, Laos, and the Heng Samrin

regime issued a nine-point communique at the end of the meeting by their deputy foreign ministers from 10 to 11 February in Phnom Penh. The contents of the statement runs counter to the current peace process. The statement contains nothing concretely new, but reiterates their old objective of rejecting Khmer Rouge participation in a comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian problem and asserts the "legitimacy" of the Heng Samrin regime. In addition, the statement reaffirms that Vietnam has already withdrawn all its troops from Cambodia, and states that the settlement of the Cambodian conflict is regarded as an internal affair of Cambodia, and thus the roles of other countries outside Southeast Asia should not be accepted.

Regarding the upcoming informal meeting in Jakarta, the statement expresses a stiff stance by insisting that there be discussion on the problem which the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime regards as fundamental. Namely, the Heng Samrin side wants the forthcoming Jakarta informal meetings to agree that the general elections in Cambodia will be carried out under the law and constitution of the Heng Samrin regime. That means it wants the Jakarta meetings to accept the entire system of the Heng Samrin regime. At the same time, the statement has also distorted Australia's peace proposal by claiming that it corresponds to its own proposal.

It is very regrettable that the Heng Samrin regime and Vietnam are trying to run counter to the current peace efforts. They still try to distort the facts and root of the Cambodian problem. They try to deceive others that the Cambodian problem is an internal problem of Southeast Asia and should be solved by the countries in this region, despite the fact that the Cambodian problem is an international problem because Vietnam used its military forces to invade a weaker sovereign country. In the past 11 years, the UN member countries have recognized such facts and have called for Vietnam to solve the problem. They have expressed support for the UN resolutions on settling the Cambodian conflict with overwhelming and increasing votes every year.

Apart from distorting such facts, the statement has also distorted Australia's peace proposal, which opens the door for all sides to be able to hold discussions with each other. In other words, the proposal is only a groundwork for further negotiations, but Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime assume by themselves that the Australian proposal corresponds with their line of thinking. Moreover, the statement also opposes the proposal for power-sharing among the four Cambodian factions, which is an essential factor for the political settlement of the Cambodian problem. The Paris international conference, JIM 1 [first Jakarta informal meetings], and JIM 2 [second Jakarta informal meetings], or even the meeting of the five permanent member countries of the UN Security Council in Paris are of the same opinion that once an agreement is reached over power-sharing among the four Cambodian factions, the fighting in Cambodia will end more easily.

Vietnam hurriedly issued such a statement in an attempt to create a move against the pressures from the diplomatic efforts worldwide to end the prolonged Cambodian problem, and especially against all kinds of operations resulting from agreements reached among the five superpowers and the ASEAN countries. The other reason is that Vietnam fears it may suffer political and diplomatic disadvantages and may have to recognize its mistake in using military forces to solve a conflict with its neighbor country, which is the origin of the Cambodian problem.

Government To Request Japanese Aid Package

OW0602130090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1151 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Text] Bangkok, Feb. 6 KYODO—The Thai Government Tuesday gave the go-ahead to the Finance Ministry to proceed on a new official loan package of more than 81 billion yen with Japan's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), a cabinet source confirmed.

The loans for Fiscal 1989 will be the OECF's 15th yen loan package to Thailand. Totalling to 81,154 million yen, the new loans will be earmarked for 11 development projects, including expanding power distribution in rural areas, the country's highway network, and an export industry modernization program, according to a source in the Finance Ministry.

Finance Ministry officials have already worked out the terms for the loans with officials of the OECF. They will have a 30-year payback period, bear an interest rate of 2.7 percent, and embody a 10-year grace period, the source said.

Joint Air Exercises To Be Held With Malaysia

BK2002015990 Bangkok THE NATION in English 2 Feb 90 p 2

[Text] Thailand and Malaysia will launch their ninth joint air exercises in Butterworth next week, a senior Thai air force official said yesterday.

Group Captain Phokhai Wongkasikon said the Air Tham IX will take place between Feb 25 and March 9 at the Malaysian air force base in Butterworth, on the mainland opposite Penang Island.

The exercise will involve strategic activities as well as joint search and rescue operations, Phokhai said.

Supreme Commander Chawalit Yongchaiyut will represent the Thai side at the opening ceremony of the exercise on Feb 27.

Vietnam

Indonesian Paper Reports on U.S.-SRV Meeting

BK2302092390 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 15 Feb 90 p 12

[Excerpt] Denpasar, Wednesday [14 February]—Relations between Washington and Hanoi, which have

always been strained and hostile as a result of the traumatic Vietnam War, will apparently improve soon. For the first time since the Vietnam War ended 15 years ago, U.S. and Vietnamese delegates held an informal meeting, which took place at the Nusa Dua Hotel, Bali, on Monday [12 February]. The meeting, scheduled to last four days, will discuss various bilateral aspects, including the possibility of normalizing diplomatic relations.

However, the closed-door talks, which nearly escaped media attention, were aimed only at exchanging views on various aspects of relations without any objective to reach an agreement. A U.S. delegate stressed that the talks were informal and personal in nature and not official.

Probably due to the personal and informal nature of the talks, both U.S. and Vietnamese delegates tended to barricade themselves from the press. U.S. Senator Chuck Robb from Virginia, for instance, quickly stressed that the talks with the Vietnamese were informal. Similar remarks were given by a Vietnamese delegate who refused to be identified. Another delegate simply shied away.

"We discussed various aspects of bilateral relations. We really discussed many issues," said Robb, without elaborating. Did the delegates discuss the normalization of U.S.-Vietnamese relations? He replied: "Not yet, but the issue will also be discussed, probably tomorrow." What about the Cambodian problem? "Certainly, we will talk about Cambodia," he said.

Robb, a son-in-law of late President Lyndon B. Johnson, is now a member of the congressional Foreign Relations Committee. He fought in Vietnam as a marine. [page omitted]

Envoy Rejects ASEAN Draft Plan on Cambodia

BK2202142590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Feb 90

[Text] The UN Human Rights Committee held a conference in Geneva on 19 February to discuss the ASEAN countries' draft resolution on the Cambodian situation. Ambassador Tran Hoan, head of the Vietnamese delegation to the conference, delivered a speech. He stressed the following points:

1. It is necessary for this human rights conference to review the truth about the Cambodian situation and discuss problems related to the Cambodian issue, especially measures to prevent the Pol Pot clique from committing genocide again—the clique that has been condemned by world public opinion for its crime in killing 3 million Cambodian civilians. This is in compliance with the spirit and letter of the International Convention on Prevention of and Dealing with Genocide.

2. The Cambodian situation has changed considerably. All Vietnamese Army volunteers were withdrawn after they had completed their international obligation helping the Cambodian people and Armed Forces defend the revival of Cambodia and foil the scheme to reinstate the genocidal regime in that country. The last phase of Vietnamese troop withdrawal was conducted on 26 September 1989 in the presence of observers from 20 countries, representatives of six international organizations, and more than 400 newsmen of news agencies, newspapers, and radio and television broadcasting stations from abroad. People of goodwill have recognized this troop withdrawal.

3. The most important issue at present is the prevention of the reinstatement of the Pol Pot genocidal regime in Cambodia. It is necessary to mention here that the Khmer Rouge are escalating their activities to intensify the civil war to achieve this goal. Leaders of many countries, world public opinion, and representatives from nations and organizations at this forum have strongly called for the prevention of the Pol Pot genocidal clique's returning to power in Cambodia.

4. The present situation is ripe for advancing toward a comprehensive political solution for the Cambodian issue on the basis of respecting the Cambodian people's rights to self-determination, first of all the right to live without the fear of threat of a genocidal regime. The fact that the Government of the State of Cambodia is ready to consider the Australian initiative on the UN role in a solution to the Cambodian issue has created a favorable condition for overcoming the remaining differences.

5. It is regrettable that the ASEAN member countries have issued a draft resolution totally contrary to reality. First, in drafting this solution, they intentionally used terms and expressions that left out one of the most important issues, that is the prevention of the genocidal regime from reinstatement in Cambodia. Second, writers of the draft resolution did not use the word "genocide" at all. In fact, prevention of the reinstatement of the Pol Pot genocidal regime is one of the two key problems for a political solution to the Cambodian issue which was raised at the JIM 1 and JIM 2 [first and second Jakarta informal meetings], accepted by ASEAN countries, and recognized by the Paris International Conference on Cambodia in August and September 1989. Leniency and generosity toward the genocidal clique only encourage the Khmer Rouge to escalate and intensify the civil war in Cambodia. It is also necessary to add that the draft resolution referred to various old resolutions which were obsolete. It also repeated various groundless allegations of the Pol Pot clique—the number of the Cambodian population, for instance—which are aimed at duping public opinion. In short, this draft resolution does not reflect the real present situation in Cambodia. It does not comply with the spirit of the JIM 1 and JIM 2 and runs counter to the general trend of dialogue in the world. The draft does not, in any way, help resolve the key problem of preventing reinstatement of the genocidal regime in

Cambodia nor does it help accelerate a just, rational political solution to the Cambodian issue.

6. The Vietnamese delegation resolutely rejects this draft resolution. It calls on delegates attending this human rights conference to realize the danger of reinstating a genocidal regime in Cambodia and urges them to reject this resolution.

Rejecting an obsolete draft resolution contrary to reality in Cambodia at present will create an impact accelerating a just, long-lasting, and comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian issue and will help ensure the Cambodian people's rights to self-determination—first of all the right to live without fear from the threat of a genocidal regime—thereby meeting the aspiration for peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

SRV 'Expects the Worst' From Khmer Rouge

BK2302050890 Hong Kong AFP in English 0450 GMT
23 Feb 90

[Text] Hanoi, Feb 23 (AFP)—Vietnam believes the upcoming Jakarta conference on the Cambodia conflict will be fruitful but expects the worst from the Khmer Rouge faction, according to Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. "The Khmer Rouge have claimed the right of veto in the meeting and so we must expect the worst from them," Mr. Thach said in an interview here Thursday [22 February]. The minister will lead Hanoi's delegation to the talks next Monday to Wednesday in the Indonesian capital, which will also be attended by the warring Cambodian factions, the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Laos, Australia and France.

Mr. Thach said that "the Khmer Rouge has not changed its policy of genocide" and should not be allowed to return to power "through military or peaceful means." The faction is responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people during a four-year reign of terror ended by Vietnam's invasion of its western neighbor in December 1978. It is now the main force in a three-faction resistance coalition.

"The meeting in Jakarta will certainly lead to a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian problem if the participants get around two difficult problems: the dismantling of the two governments now existing and the formation of a quadripartite government," Mr. Thach said. He was referring to the Hanoi-installed Phnom Penh regime and the resistance coalition's government recognized by the United Nations as Cambodia's legitimate representative.

Vietnam and other parties in the 11-year conflict, with the notable exception of the Khmer Rouge's main backer, China, oppose an interim government that includes the notorious faction. (The BANGKOK POST on Friday quoted Vietnam's ambassador to Thailand as saying that the Phnom Penh government must remain in

place to ensure free and fair elections. "It is very important that the existing apparatus remain" to ensure "a stable society" and a "more effective United Nations role," Ambassador Nguyen Trung was quoted as saying. He said that the Jakarta meeting should focus on organizing elections.)

The Jakarta meeting follows an international conference in Paris that ended in failure last August on the two problems Mr. Thach named. The minister said an Australian proposal for a U.N. interim administration in Cambodia "offers the chance to avoid them and addresses the key problem, that of the Khmer people's right to self-determination." The plan, put forward late last year, calls for the United Nations to provide an interim administration and supervise general elections. Such an administration would avoid the problem of a quadripartite interim government that includes the Khmer Rouge. The other three parties would be the current Phnom Penh government and the Khmer Rouge's two allies in the resistance: the faction headed by former monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk and that led by former Premier Son Sann.

Mr. Thach praised Wednesday's agreement between Prince Sihanouk and Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen on forming a supreme national body to symbolize Cambodian sovereignty and national unity and on "a United Nations presence at appropriate levels." The two rivals met in Bangkok. The foreign minister said that Vietnam did not intend to hold direct talks with the prince, who recently stepped down as nominal resistance leader, "as we have nothing to say to him and we only recognize the Phnom Penh government."

Mr. Thach also said he saw an encouraging change in China's position. "China is budging, like everyone else," he said. "The interests of China and the Khmer Rouge have coincided for more than 10 years, but if its pawn is no longer useful and becomes an embarrassment, China won't hesitate to get rid of it."

Solution to Situation in Cambodia Discussed

BK2102091190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0015 GMT 21 Feb 90

[Station article]

[Text] Following the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia on 26 September 1989, the situation in Cambodia has developed positively, thereby creating favorable conditions for achieving a just, rational political solution to the Cambodian conflict.

First, the trend toward dialogue to settle the Cambodian issue has been consistently accelerated. In only four months since the last Vietnamese soldier left Cambodia, there have been a series of new peace initiatives and many diplomatic activities conducted by countries in the region and the world aimed at seeking effective measures to settle the 11-year-old Cambodian issue. They include a cease-fire proposal made by Thai Prime Minister

Chatchai Chunhawan; a proposal on USSR-U.S. temporary aid suspension to the Cambodian factions; and a consensus reached between France and Thailand on informal conferences on the Cambodian issue. A UN secretary general's report emphasized that there should be no military solution for the Cambodian issue and that parties concerned should soon resume negotiations.

Second came Australian Foreign Minister Evans' initiative, which reflected interests of the parties concerned. This initiative was welcomed and supported by a broad segment of public opinion.

World public opinion also attached importance to the five permanent UN Security Council members' conference on Cambodia held in Paris from 15 to 16 January. Noteworthy is that the United States, USSR, China, France, and Britain overcame the issue of establishing a temporary mechanism of power during the transition period in Cambodia and held that the United Nations could organize general elections in this country—the vital issue affirming the Cambodian people's right to self-determination. However, the communique issued by these five nations did not show a clear intention to prevent the genocidal Pol Pot clique from rekindling a civil war and returning to power in Cambodia—one of the two key remaining problems for a political solution to the Cambodian issue after the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops.

Preventing the Pol Pot genocidal clique from returning to power is a legitimate demand of the Cambodian people and mankind. Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas on 27 January proposed that Indonesia organize an informal meeting on Cambodia [IMC] from 26 to 28 February with the participation of the Cambodian parties, Vietnam, Laos, ASEAN member countries, and France. IMC will proceed in the framework of the Paris conference, and it is not the third Jakarta informal meeting. France, at the same time, announced that it is ready to host a new international conference on Cambodia.

In the past, public opinion has seen the goodwill and high sense of responsibility of the State of Cambodia in implementing the national reconciliation policy and in seeking a solution to the Cambodian issue. In an SPK interview on 19 December 1989, Chairman Hun Sen proposed that an informal meeting should be held soon in Jakarta to discuss the establishment of an international verification mechanism, the Namibia formula, the Australian foreign minister's 24 November 1989 initiative on a mechanism of power for the transition period in anticipation of a free general election in Cambodia, and the United Nations playing a role in the issue if Cambodia's UN seat is left vacant and the world body shows no bias in its role in Cambodia.

Public opinion has highly appraised Chairman Hun Sen's proposal and considered it a courageous compromise aimed at accelerating the settlement of the Cambodian issue. On 26 January, Chairman Hun Sen said the

State of Cambodia accepts the UN role in the issue; the existence of two governments controlling two parts of the country with the condition that both governments reserve some power for the United Nations; and the establishment of a national council with the participation of two governments, which can represent Cambodia or occupy Cambodia's UN seat. This is a new initiative compared with the Australian initiative.

The 18th session of Cambodian National Assembly in late January reviewed the Cambodian Government's proposal on the United Nations assuming a temporary power in Cambodia, controlling the implementation of international agreements on Cambodia and verifying general elections. The National Assembly accepted a UN role in a political solution. The United Nations, however, should seriously respect the Cambodian nation's sovereignty and the Cambodian people's right to self-determination while making Cambodia an independent, peaceful, sovereign, nonaligned, and neutral country able to defend its territorial integrity and prevent the genocidal regime from returning to power.

Meanwhile, the Cambodian reactionaries, especially the Khmer Rouge, have taken advantage of the Vietnamese troop withdrawal to escalate their military activities, thereby causing more bloodshed to the Cambodian people. They have consistently cooked up fabrications on victories in one place or another, aiming to create confusion among the masses, while making an irrational demand for abolishing the State of Cambodia in order to block a political solution to the Cambodian conflict. Public opinion, however, promptly exposed this dark scheme of the Khmer Rouge and advocated prevention of this clique from returning to power by all means. People in many countries also asked their governments to change their attitude toward the State of Cambodia. The French paper *LE MONDE* on 19 January wrote: After killing millions of Cambodians during their years in power, the Khmer Rouge are now trying to reoccupy the Cambodian nation.

On 19 January, 90 Thai members of parliament asked the Thai Government to do its utmost to achieve a political solution to the Cambodian issue, to resolutely prevent the Khmer Rouge from using Thai territory for their military activities, and to stop foreign arms shipments through Thai territory.

The 15 January French Foreign Ministry's communique said: France will not accept the Pol Pot clique returning to power in Cambodia, and all efforts should be made to prevent this dangerous act as well as the scheme of using force to settle the Cambodian issue instead of a political solution.

The Australian lawyer's association demanded that the Khmer Rouge be brought before the World Court for their genocidal crimes; the U.S. paper *INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION FORUM* said that the Khmer Rouge are a dangerous threat to the Cambodian people's safety and determination to reconstruct their

nation, that the Khmer Rouge pose a threat to stability in the region, and that the United States should normalize relations with Cambodia, considering this part of a solution to prevent the Khmer Rouge from returning to power and an act supporting a free general election in Cambodia.

Noteworthy is that on 18 January the European Parliament adopted a resolution calling for vacating Cambodia's UN seat until free general elections were held in Cambodia. Twenty member countries of the EEC called for an end to violence and outside military aid—in all forms—to the Cambodian warring factions, while asserting that the Pol Pot clique be prevented from returning to power—a fundamental point of these countries' policy toward the Cambodian issue.

The ASEAN-EEC foreign ministerial conference in Kuching, Malaysia, on 17 February issued a statement saying the Khmer Rouge must be prevented from returning to power in Cambodia by force. The statement also denounced the Pol Pot genocidal clique for its policies and massacre of Cambodian civilians during its years in power.

Developments in the past have increasingly affirmed the general trend to resolve the Cambodian issue through dialogue. Fundamental measures for a political solution to the Cambodian issue have taken shape. The facts of Vietnam taking an early step in completely withdrawing its troops from Cambodia, the State of Cambodia showing its goodwill and flexible stand, and many countries making a series of initiatives have created favorable conditions for the process of negotiations. As a result, parties concerned should show their attitude of goodwill by stopping their military aid, opposing a civil war, and preventing the Pol Pot clique from returning to power in order to create favorable conditions for the upcoming international conference on Cambodia to help it achieve a just, rational solution to the Cambodian issue.

French Foreign Minister Dumas Arrives on Visit

*BK2302110090 Hanoi International Service
in English 1000 GMT 23 Feb 90*

[Text] French Minister for External Relations Roland Dumas arrived in Hanoi Friday [23 February] on an official visit.

Defense Minister, Delegation Arrive in Cuba

*BK2202144890 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT
21 Feb 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 21—A high-ranking Vietnamese military delegation led by General Le Duc Anh, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and minister of national defense, arrived in Havana on Feb. 19 for an official friendship visit to Cuba.

It was welcomed at the Jose Marti International Airport by Raul Castro, second secretary of the Communist

Party of Cuba [CPC] Central Committee and minister of revolutionary armed forces; Lieutenant General Ulises Rosales del Torro, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPC, chief of the general staff of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces; Julio Casas, member of the CPC Central Committee, first vice minister of defense; and other high-ranking officers.

In the afternoon of Feb. 20, the delegation laid a wreath at the monument of General Antonio Maceo, one of the national heroes who led the ten-year war in late 19th century to gain independence for Cuba.

Later, it was received by General Raul Castro, who warmly welcomed the delegation's visit to Cuba as a new manifestation of the militant solidarity and close fraternal friendship between the two peoples and armed forces.

General Le Duc Anh expressed his joy at visiting Cuba and conveyed the Vietnamese party and state leaders' regards to President Fidel Castro and Minister Raul Castro.

In the evening of Feb. 20, the Ministry of Revolutionary Armed Forces gave a reception in honor of the delegation.

Official Speaks on Labor Cooperation in USSR

BK2102134790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 19 Feb 90

[Interview with Dao Khai Hoan, head of Vietnamese workers management committee in USSR, by station correspondent Tieu Lien; date, place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Tieu Lien] Could you tell us about the situation of Vietnamese workers in the Soviet Union? Do they have enough work?

[Dao Khai Hoan] According to the annual recapitulative report made available to us, unemployment currently exists in some units. We are submitting a list of names to the Soviet labor committee and proposing the transfer of unemployed workers in these units to other units. This list involves 32 units with 5,000 workers belonging mainly to various construction sectors. If all 80,000 workers in 365 Soviet factories are taken into consideration, two-thirds of them are fully employed and regularly paid around 200 rubles or more per month.

[Tieu Lien] There is a rumor that Vietnamese workers in the Soviet Union are underpaid. Is this true or not?

[Dao Khai Hoan] It is not merely a rumor. As a matter of fact, many workers in the 32 units which we have proposed that the Soviet side transfer, are receiving very low pay. For example, workers of the unit in the (Bargaret) canal digging corporation each received only 135 rubles or so per month during the entire third quarter. For three months now, only two of the workers in the first unit have received 135 rubles per month. This is just

enough for them to contribute to national construction funds and to have about 70-80 rubles left for living.

Forty-nine workers in Kiev and Voronezh cities who previously learned concrete building techniques are now employed as simple laborers digging ditches and doing sanitary work, while the highest paid workers receive only 150 rubles per month. Since November, all of them have received less than 90 rubles per month. Half of them have received only 50 rubles per month. With such pay, it is evidently hard for them to live. Eighty-eight other construction workers who specialized in producing building materials and [word indistinct] are jobless—probably most of the time. More than half of them have received less than 35 rubles per month. Since October, the factory has operated as a cooperative but has not rearranged its production. Our workers therefore cannot participate in production to turn out products. They have not received any pay, but the factory has advanced them some living allowances.

The Soviet labor committee and we have included such units in the list of names that must be urgently considered for transfer to those localities with conditions for organizing work and a better life.

So the problem does exist. However, not all of the 365 units are in a similar situation. We have inspected 33 units in Siberia and can say that 26 of them have steady jobs for workers who can each draw 200 rubles or more per month. Some have even drawn 320 rubles per month.

In conclusion, we can confirm that the pay for workers in the Soviet Union has declined 30 percent.

[Tieu Lien] Due to recent sociopolitical troubles, the families of many Vietnamese workers in the Soviet Union have worried that they might have to return home ahead of schedule. Could this possibly happen?

[Dao Khai Hoan] So far, the Soviet side has always earnestly requested us to send over the workforce of the 1990 plan as agreed by both sides for production work. At the same time, many factories have requested to retain our workers whose tours of duty have expired. They have not refused to extend our workers' stay, according to stipulations in Protocol No. 12. In fact, at the state level, never has the question been raised about returning Vietnamese workers ahead of schedule. Yet, according to the spirit of Protocol No. 12 and as a result of reorganized production, there might be some factories that no longer need the same workforce as they did before and must readjust the employment of both Russian and Vietnamese workers. In such cases, both sides have arranged their transfer to other factories. If the Vietnamese workers do not agree to the transfer and want to return home ahead of schedule, the factories involved will fulfill their obligation to the workers and will buy air tickets for them to go home.

We currently have 20,000 workers in the Soviet textile industry. For 1990, the Soviet textile industry ministry

requested us to provide 8,350 [number as heard] workers, including 2,550 workers brought over from the 1989 plan and 6,800 workers from the 1990 plan. Recently, in balancing the calculations, both sides realized that there was no need to greatly increase the number of workers. Of the 4,650 [number as heard] workers agreed in the 1990 plan—even though some priority has been granted to the textile industry—only 2,050 workers have been assigned to the textile industry. The representatives of the textile industry ministry recently came to see me and complained that the number of assignments was too low. They gave me a list of names of 13 factories of the textile industry that are ready to accept 1,800-2,100 additional workers. They asked me to cooperate with the Soviet labor committee in dealing immediately with the situation of workers already in Soviet factories who have recently been out of a job due to certain circumstances or who have met with difficult living conditions, since the textile industry can readily accept these workers; 500 are male workers and the rest are female.

[Tieu Lien] So, our workers are still demanded by the Soviet Union. Yet, I would like to ask you further about the view that our friends need us only for heavy or rather hard labor. Is this true or not?

[Dao Khai Hoan] The equipment in many of the Soviet factories is old and has not been improved, and Soviet industries are scattered over an extremely large area. I have visited many engineering factories such as the automobile factory in Todebchy and Dmitriyevsk City and even some of those highly technical industries where both Soviet and Vietnamese workers are doing the same jobs in all workshops. However, it is true that at many places along the lines of highly technical production and assignment, our workers can perform only certain work. To Russian workers such work is normal, but to Vietnamese workers this work might be considered overburdening due to their physical conditions. Only a few of our workers have actually assumed simple labor. So, in the same production lines, both Russian and Vietnamese workers have performed various work, and hard and heavy jobs are not specifically reserved for our workers.

[Tieu Lien] Another issue of concern to many people is the difficulty encountered by our workers in shipping goods home, as the workers' interests are not guaranteed. What guidelines have we and our friends adopted to solve this problem?

[Dao Khai Hoan] There are now shortages in the Soviet market due to production and societal conditions in our friends' country. As a result, our workers have more difficulties in purchasing goods now than before. The two agencies charged with implementing the agreement—the Ministry of Labor, War Invalids, and Social Welfare and the Soviet State Committee for Labor and Social Problems—have discussed this issue many times. Most recently, Article 5 added to Protocol No. 12, signed on 18 December 1989, determines that factories are

responsible for helping organize convenient shipments of goods by sea and through post offices for Vietnamese workers.

A counselor of the Soviet Embassy in Vietnam recently worked with the Labor, War Invalids, and Social Welfare Ministry to discuss ways to ensure the conversion of money belonging to Vietnamese workers in the USSR and Soviet visitors to Vietnam into goods. These issues must be set forth by various agencies of both countries in the coming 1991-95 agreement. As for the immediate future, the Soviet side must refer to factories and a recent stipulation by the Council of Ministers so as to authorize the customs to control on the spot and create favorable conditions for Vietnamese workers to send goods by sea as agreed upon. In this way, I think these problems will improve with time.

[Tieu Lien] My final question: How will the labor cooperation between us and the Soviet Union develop in 1990 and subsequent years?

[Dao Khai Hoan] For 1990 and subsequent years, we are cooperating with the Soviet side to satisfactorily organize the implementation of agreements and to resolve the most outstanding problems of this year. We are not paying much attention to the quantitative aspect, but to the consolidation, organization, and administration of food and housing facilities; the arrangement of jobs; and the shipment of goods for our overseas workers. As for the current agreement that will terminate on 31 December 1990, we, together with our friends, this year will prepare a new agreement for the coming period. In this agreement, with the viewpoints on Soviet restructuring and Vietnamese renovation, we will replace the objective, form, and payment and management mechanism with contents which certainly will be much better and will help overcome the shortcomings of the current agreement but which will also inherit the benefits acquired over the past 10 years.

[Tieu Lien] Thank you, comrade.

Streamlining of Administrative Apparatus Reported

*BK2102160290 Hanoi VNA in English 1506 GMT
21 Feb 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 21—Twelve ministries and state committees at the ministerial level and 43.7 per cent of the offices at the department level have been dissolved in execution of the policy to streamline the administrative apparatus.

That was reported at a conference held in Ho Chi Minh City on Feb. 16-18 by the organizing committee of the government. It was also reported that many ministries had cut down on the intermediate level and their personnel have become specialists. The reduction was 18 per cent at the provincial or city level and 27 per cent at the section level of the provinces or cities. All told 34-36 branches and services have cut their staffs by 22-25

percent at the provincial level from 24-25 to 14-15 at the district level and from 5-7 to 3-5 at the commune level.

It was also reported that more than 50,000 (20,000 in 1989) have become redundant workforce up to now.

However, the conference notes, labour re-organization in recent years has been able to take effect only in the managerial bodies of the state apparatus. Government sources reveal that this year a major task of the administrative machinery is to continue streamlining its system in all the state organs to make their activities more effective and suitable with the higher level of economic development and the new managerial mechanism.

Tran Duc Luong Addresses Building Ministry

*BK1602103990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 14 Feb 90*

[Text] The Ministry of Building held a conference in Hanoi from 12 to 14 February to review its work in 1989 and to discuss its orientation and tasks for 1990. Comrade Tran Duc Luong, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended and addressed the conference.

Last year, despite economic instability and a severe shortage of funds for capital construction in the first six months of 1989, cadres and workers of the building sector made great efforts to fulfill their production tasks, recording outstanding achievements in the production of construction materials and completing many important construction projects on or ahead of schedule. The first and second electricity generating units of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant and the third and fourth electricity generating units of the Tri An hydroelectric power plant were put into operation, significantly increasing the national power.

The Ministry of Building conference engaged in lively discussion, further clarifying many issues relating to renovation of the managerial mechanism and state management of urban planning, capital construction, and construction materials production. The conference contributed ideas to the ministry in its managerial work. Also, many suggestions were made to the state and the building sector on the need to work out systems and policies to clearly distinguish between the grass-roots units' right to autonomy in production and the right to ownership of socialist property, on the policy toward workers of the building sector, and so forth. In particular, the conference devoted some time to discussing a

number of specific subjects concerning the implementation of the resolution of the party Central Committee Political Bureau on socioeconomic development in mountain regions, on construction tasks in the Mekong River Delta, and on construction material exports.

Summing up the conference, Building Minister Ngo Xuan Loc pointed to a number of problems that need to be resolved in 1990, especially the policy of promoting cement production, paying attention to upgrading various local cement factories, and continuing to step up the construction of some important projects such as the Kien Luong cement factory, the Dap Cau glassware factory, the Lao Cai apatite plant, and the Vung Tau natural gas and oil complex. The sector will also basically complete the construction of the infrastructure of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant and begin construction of the Ham Thuan and Yali hydroelectric power stations, and so forth. The Ministry of Building will formulate concrete plans to implement the party Political Bureau resolution on socioeconomic development in mountain regions. Concerning urban management, it will persist in implementing the plan to shift the management of land slated for construction projects to the building sector and will step up a number of other tasks.

At the conference, Building Minister Ngo Xuan Loc and the Standing Committee of the building sector's trade union launched in the entire sector an emulation drive to ensure and improve the quality of projects and products in 1990 and 1991.

Do Muoi Decides To Build Ho Chi Minh Statue

*BK1602064290 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 13 Feb 90*

[Text] To mark President Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary and the 40th founding anniversary of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Institute, Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has decided to erect a statue of Uncle Ho at the institute.

The Ministry of Building and the Vietnam Association of Plastic Artists have held seminars and have launched a contest for the creation of models of the President Ho statue, one of which will be chosen for urgent construction to be unveiled during the celebration of his birth anniversary, 19 May 1990. Shortly after the contest was announced, sculptors in Hanoi and various provinces submitted six entries. The contest's art panel has unanimously picked five models by secret vote. The state provided money for building 1.4 meter-tall replicas of these models to allow the artists to add finishing touches. The art panel will then select the best model for permanent construction in precious stone or bronze.